THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 253

••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Europe Reads a Warning

The Virus in Relief Ranks

Resistance to Suggestions

¶ **Crossways**—Europe seems stalled at the crossroads today. Off to the left the terrain is boulder strewn, sand swept, trailless and forbidding. Off to the right are barricades of cement, the grim muzzles of cannon, bayonets glistening beyond silent parapets. And figuratively at the crossways stands a sign. It reads "Stop, Look, Listen." And Europe seemingly reads that sign today, realizing that beyond the bends in each road a new picture may present itself—that war may lurk around the corner of the road to the left; that, once the gantlet of war threats are run, the road to the right may prove peaceful. In short, the ways of aggressive force and of "realistic" diplomacy have converged, and Europe pauses in indecision.

¶ **Views**—Mental vistas often are more significant than are physical. Thus while one group argues "placate Hitler," another group argues "put moral responsibility first." Some say that the concessions Prime Minister Chamberlain carries in his portfolio to Godesberg are in line with justice, for both the Sudetens and for Germany, and hence should be granted, force or no force. But those who advocate this course, it is pointed out, remain silent on just claims of other European countries. Thus critics declare the plan follows the scarlet line of imperialism rather than the green line of disinterested justice.

¶ **Advocates** of the "stop ruthless aggression" ideal declare that the granting even of "just claims" under militant threats can only result in adding force to force, which in turn will bring demands for further concessions, resulting in still further authority to force—and so ad infinitum until dominance is so complete that practically all Europe (or at least all the weaker nations in Europe) will succumb to force.

¶ **Signpost**—When the ways seem beset by confusion, mankind may return to fundamentals. As Ralph Waldo Emerson declared: "Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principle."

¶ **Factors**—Certainly the fallacy of trusting to expediency in preference to strict adherence to principle is illustrated in the confusion facing the diplomats today. The mere suggestion of concession obviously has moved the German Chancellor to make even bolder demands, and this attitude appears to have put more stamina into the back of Britain's proposals.

¶ **Governments**—Today a new government is holding sway in Czechoslovakia. In Warsaw a foreign office journal proposes that the Silesian area of Czechoslovakia be joined to Poland, and in Hungary similar proposals are made. In France it is suggested that Premier Daladier is ready, because of revolts in the Cabinet, to offer resignation of his Government when the crisis takes a definite turn. In Rome a big martial demonstration is staged to indicate "Italian solidarity with Germany, Hungary, and Poland in their demands for minorities settlement." • The factors in the news, therefore, seem to declare that the reported British-French compromise is seeking "peace, peace, when there is no peace."

¶ **America**—An item in the news today indicates at least one development in America that calls for comment. The Workers Alliance, composed of WPA employees and jobless, proposes at its convention in Cleveland that it will make relief administration a "political issue in the 1938 elections." • According to the October Commentator, the Workers Alliance of America, two million strong, is Communist-controlled, Communist-led, with the avowed purposes of "Revolution through legislation," "Communism with disintegration and confusion." • So Europe is not alone in facing revolutionary forces.

¶ **Confirmation**—The news is not niggardly in supplying examples of the suggestive methods encountered in modern life. Before the National Men's Fashion Forum in New York an outstanding sales expert has this to say: "The way to get the other fellow to say 'Yes' is to make it difficult for him to say 'No.' If you want to sell a man an egg in his milk shake," says the expert, "don't ask him if he wants an egg. Say: 'One or two eggs, sir?' Then he can't say 'No.'" • Not alone in totalitarian nations, where the "prompted press" is the rule, is there danger of producing a population of mesmerized mentalities. As mental methods become more adroit, individual thought everywhere is attacked from many angles—subtly, aggressively, persistently. Men, therefore, who value independence of action; those who abhor the thought of a sheep-like herding of humans under the dominance of selfish, ruthless, or even paternalistic mentalities, do well to construct their Maginot Lines of thought to resist the constant assaults of mental suggestion.

August Gains In Jobs Show Trade Upturn

Month was best August since 1933, Miss Perkins says—Ickes says PWA funds sufficient.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—American business is on the upgrade.

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said that there had been a greater increase of employment in August than in August of any recent year except 1933, and that the picture was made the rosier because it followed an increase of the month before. If employment continues in September figures, or if even a moderate gain continues in heavy industries like steel, the situation would be bright, she declared.

PWA Funds Enough

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, meanwhile at his press conference yesterday announced that he does not expect to ask Congress next year for additional PWA funds.

Miss Perkins gave out the monthly figures showing that employment increased nearly a quarter of a million in nonagricultural occupations last month—"the largest August gain in recent months." With the re-employment of 65,000 seasonal cannery workers a total of 320,000 factory wage workers were taken on, she said.

"Wholesale trade firms hired more employees," she said, "while in retail trade reductions in employment were smaller than usual for the season."

Durable Goods Upturn

Employment in the durable goods industries increased approximately 2 per cent. This was the first increase in this group in 10 months.

Steel mills expanded forces by 6500, electrical machinery plants by 3700. Automobile employment took its customary seasonal drop, but is expected to pick up rapidly.

Miss Perkins said gains of employment were spread over the Country with 42 states reporting more workers on industrial and business pay rolls in August than July. She said the factory employment increase was 4.9 per cent compared with a usual seasonal gain of 1.5 per cent. Pay rolls jumped 8.9 per cent compared with the usual 3 per cent gain, a significant increase according to Miss Perkins, because it meant that workers were working longer hours and full time was being restored.

The Mother Church Relief Fund

Contributions to the Relief Fund of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is available to meet existing emergencies in flood and storm-stricken areas, should be sent to Edward L. Ripley, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Those in need of assistance in the affected areas should get in touch with the Local Assistant Committee on Publication or the State Committee on Publication.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

New England Relief Efforts Center on Reconstruction

New England relief and reconstruction efforts were directed toward two fronts today: Protection of flood threatened families along the Connecticut River valley, particularly between Springfield, Mass., and Hartford, Conn.; and cleaning up in the wake of Wednesday night's hurricane.

The river level was falling above Springfield, but the crest was not yet passed Hartford where 1,500 hip-booted men hastened to pile up sandbags along a half-mile dike protecting a tenement district where reside some 5,000 persons. Much of the downtown section was under water this afternoon, and 1,400 homeless were being cared for by relief agencies.

The stream was expected to start receding about 6 p. m. today.

Emergency Meeting

In Boston, Gov. Charles F. Hurley summoned a meeting of his Emergency Committee to discuss advisability of calling a special session of the Legislature as reports continued to indicate tremendous property damage loss.

The American Red Cross estimated the number left homeless by the floods and hurricane at 12,000 families. State authorities gave estimates which supported this estimate, and indicated the number of individuals might be around 30,000.

Robert E. Bondi, chief of the Red Cross disaster relief Corps, arrived in Boston late today to confer with officials in arranging further integration of relief efforts.

Fatalities Listed

The Associated Press, compiling reports from all over New England placed known fatalities at 414.

Three cities, including Providence, continued martial law in Rhode Island, and the fatalities and property damage seemed to be heaviest in that State.

In Massachusetts the Governor's Emergency Committee reported that the State Public Works Department had succeeded in opening a highway to Springfield. Portable short wave radio equipment was being sent and reports of the situation indicated that 5,000 people had been evacuated from their homes while 500 militiamen patrolled the streets.

The Eastern States Exposition, hit by the hurricane and marooned by the flood, was discontinued.

The convoy of 20 trucks sent out from Boston yesterday arrived in Springfield this morning with needed blankets and cots for the refugees.

The water was reported receding at Springfield and the dikes were reported holding, although leaks early this morning had been found.

The Governor's Committee was encouraged by radio and carried pigeon reports that the Connecticut was falling at the rate of a foot an hour at Turners Falls, while Holyoke Dam reported a drop of a foot between midnight and 6 a. m.

Turners Falls is 40 miles up river from Springfield.

Extensive damage along the Merrimack River appears to have been averted as the flood moved to sea.

Other late reports from New England:

Massachusetts: Relief was rushed to the Falmouth-Woods Hole corner of the Cape today where hurricane damage was apparently concentrated. Highways were open and food and clothing was sent without difficulty. The lower end of the Cape, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket reported slight damage, although some 35 boats were washed ashore on Martha's Vineyard.

A call for additional National Guardsmen came from Fairhaven as the result of reported looting.

A pack train was dispatched with food and clothing to 1,500 persons isolated by flood waters in Gilbertsville. Their plight had first been made known by carrier pigeon messages.

Sharp warning against food profiteering was given today by James T. Moriarty, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industries, of which the Division of the Necessaries of Life is a part. He

(Continued on Page 9, Column 8)

New England transportation report: Page 9.

Telephone and electric repairs listed: Page 9.

Carrier pigeons bring relief requests: Page 9.

Hurricane and floods interrupt schools: Page 9.

Britain Seeks League Change; Aid to Reich?

Move viewed as effort to bring Germany and other former members back into line.

GENEVA, Sept. 23 (AP)—Great Britain started yesterday what was widely considered to be a campaign to remold the League of Nations into a form attractive to Germany and other former members.

It was even reported in diplomatic quarters that a part of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's Godesberg conversations with Reichsführer Adolf Hitler would be aimed at bringing Germany back into the League fold.

Britain's moves before the League Assembly's Political Committee yesterday were believed in League quarters to be directly connected with her policy in the Czechoslovakia crisis.

Richard Austen Butler, British Parliamentary Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, demanded that the question of cutting the League off from the treaty of Versailles be considered immediately.

Cites Former Approval

He pointed out that the Committee of 10 jurists, appointed by last year's Assembly to study the question, reported favorably on separation of the League covenant from the Versailles pact.

If such a step were taken it would remove what German and Italian observers have called the League's "stigma of Versailles," this would also leave little more of the peace treaty that ended the World War than some of its territorial changes.

Mr. Butler's next move before the Political Committee was to strike from the covenant—at least so far as the British Government's interpretation of it—the last hint of obligation to apply punitive measures against an aggressor nation.

British Attitude

He summed up his Government's attitude as follows:

1. That there were no "unconditional obligations" to apply punitive measures embodied in Article 16 of the Covenant.

2. That there was, however, general obligation for members to consult in the event of aggression on what if any measures they would take.

3. That each member of the League should be judge of the extent to which it would participate in League sanctions, if at all.

4. That the principle that war in any part of the world interested the whole League was still applicable.

Gets Free Hand

This left Britain's hands free to do nothing or to "go the League limit" should Czechoslovakia appeal to the League for aid in the present minorities crisis.

It also applied to China's appeal to the League against Japan.

Finally, Mr. Butler proposed, and the Committee agreed, to discuss collaboration with nonmembers.

This question, when raised at Geneva, usually is aimed at the United States. But it was pointed out that Germany also fell into this category.

Chamberlain-Hitler Dispute Raises Doubt of Quick Accord; Negotiators' Notes Cross Rhine

Wide World

Gen. Jan Syrovy

Popular Inspector General of Czech Army (shown at military review) takes Premiership in reorganized Cabinet at Prague.

Czechs' new Premier led historic trek to Siberia: Page 2.

London expects Premier to demand full pledge from Reich regarding Czech frontiers.

The Chamberlain-Hitler conference at Godesberg, Germany, was unexpectedly interrupted today when, instead of going to see the Reichsführer, the British Prime Minister dispatched a note from his hotel across the Rhine.

The contents of the note, and a somewhat belated reply, are unknown. Informed observers believe the British negotiator desires assurances of orderly procedure in annexation by Germany of any Czech areas, before proceeding with the talks: Page 1.

London, meanwhile, found reason to expect that substantial guarantees from Germany would be demanded by Prime Minister Chamberlain: Page 2.

Paris saw hints that France would not acquiesce to complete dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, as the French Cabinet temporarily settled serious disagreement. France urged Poles and Hungarians to withhold their minority demands until the Sudeten issue is settled: Page 2.

Moscow warned Poland that Russia would renounce the Polish-Soviet Nonaggression Pact and that its troops would march if Polish troops entered Czechoslovakia: Page 1.

Prague, under the enthusiastically-received Government of Gen. Jan Syrovy, maintained order and heard President Benes declare that the Nation's identity would be maintained: Page 2.

Border districts in Czechoslovakia saw Czech troops and Czech officials regaining control in cities prematurely taken over by Sudeten Germans: Page 2.

Geneva, with the Assembly in session heard a British proposal for reforming the League on a new basis to appeal to "nonmembers," apparently meaning Germany: Page 1.

Syrovy Cabinet Begins Czech Consolidation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 23—The appointment of a new Czech Government under Gen. Jan Syrovy as Premier, and the growing belief here that even Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's desire to maintain European peace will not extend to his consenting to the dismemberment of this Republic between the Germans, Poles, and Hungarians, as the last week-end's Berchtesgaden conversations appeared to indicate, have lightened the situation during the past 24 hours.

The new Cabinet consists of two military representatives, General Syrovy and Frantisek Nosal as Minister of Public Works. Dr. Kamil Krofta remains as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Otherwise the new Ministry consists of administrative officials who are experts in their particular fields.

Discussions continued all day yesterday, and it was only in the evening, after all possibility of forming a most efficient and widely representative Cabinet had been exhausted, that the present Government was agreed upon.

Communists Left Out

It will be noted that while attempts were made to include all sections of public opinion, the Communists are unrepresented. This does not mean that they will not support the new Government—they are 100 per cent behind it—but every attempt has been made to avoid giving Reichsführer Hitler any opportunity of telling Mr. Chamberlain that here is another proof that Czechoslovakia is the "Bolshevik heart of Europe."

Three ministers without portfolio were named: Hugo Vavrecka, who has been in charge of the Government Propaganda Department; Peter Zenkl, Mayor of Prague; and Dr. Stanislaus Bucovsky.

Additional appointments included: Jan Fritz, Unification of Laws; Stanislaus Mendl, Public Health; Dr. Emile Reich, Agriculture; Joseph Horal, Social Welfare; Dr. Jan Czerny, Former Governor of Moravia, Interior; Joseph Kalfus, Finance; Egbert Shubert, Education; Vladimir Fajnor, Justice; Heindrich Kamenicky, Railways; Dr. Karel Dynovsky, Posts; Rudolf Janackek, Commerce.

The appointment of the new Premier, General Syrovy, is extremely popular and indicates clearly the immense influence which the Czech Legionnaires still exercise upon politics here in time of stress. Working under President Benes, this Government's new task will be the consolidation of the Nation for all eventualities, and the maintenance of internal peace and order everywhere.

It will also have the aid of Dr. Milan Hodza, the former Premier, and other former Cabinet Ministers who are to serve on an advisory committee.

The situation has considerably quieted down during the past 24 hours. Yesterday's street demonstrations—which always appear more formidable in Prague because they are centered on practically two main streets which are surrounded by a number of small, narrow ones—ceased about 8 p. m., after the crowd heard President Benes radiocast an appeal for quiet and order. His remarks that nothing would please the Republic's adversaries more than disorder, which would give them an opportunity of intervening, evidently had a salutary effect.

From frontier districts conflicting reports are coming in here, but the substance of them appears to be that the Sudeten German Volunteers Corps yesterday did enter certain towns, such as Asch and Eger, after Czech soldiers and gendarmerie voluntarily retired. Later, however, these latter appear to have advanced again and members of the Volunteer Corps retired over the frontier into the Reich. That certain anti-nationalist Germans in these districts suffered unpleasantness during the "occupation" is vouched for on good authority.

Peace Needs Both Sides

The appeal issued by the British Prime Minister that nothing be done to increase tension in the affected areas was given wide publicity here, together with a statement that as far as the Czechs are concerned everything will be done to ease the strain. But naturally all of the Czech comments add that it takes two sides to maintain peace, and that the Reich must play its part, espe-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KONIGSWINTER, Germany, Sept. 23—The British Prime Minister abruptly changed his plans this morning a few minutes before his scheduled conversation with Reichsführer Hitler and canceled the forenoon meeting. Mr. Chamberlain remained in his hotel at Königswinter on the opposite bank of the Rhine from Godesberg.

It was mid-afternoon before a reply from Reichsführer Hitler reached the waiting Prime Minister. Nothing of its contents was known, nor was there any indication of when the negotiations would be resumed.

Later, Sir Nevile Henderson, the British Ambassador to Germany, crossed the Rhine to talk with the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop. But the principals to the conference did not resume their talks.

Numerous interpretations of this action are suggested by observers at Godesberg, but all agree that a serious hitch has occurred in the negotiations apparently as a result of something still undisclosed here. It is clear that Mr. Chamberlain awaited a communication from Herr Hitler which obviously would record some decision by the German Chancellor before resuming the conversations.

Public Appeal by Chamberlain

Today's developments lent fresh interest to the unexpected statement issued by Mr. Chamberlain Thursday evening after a three-hour conversation with Herr Hitler. In this statement Mr. Chamberlain appealed to all those concerned in the Czech crisis to do everything possible to avert disorders. This appeal was interpreted in some quarters as directed more to the German Government than any other country or group concerned.

After briefly referring to the first conversations and the intention to resume them, the statement declared:

"In the meantime, the first essential in the opinion of the Prime Minister is that there should be a determination on the part of all parties and on the part of all concerned to insure that local conditions in Czechoslovakia are such as not in any way to interfere with the progress of the conversations.

"The Prime Minister appeals most earnestly, therefore, to everybody to assist in maintaining a state of orderliness and to refrain from action of any kind that would be likely to lead to incidents."

Published in German Papers

The issuance of the statement seemingly indicated that events in Czechoslovakia and along German borders had proved disquieting to the Prime Minister. Today's dramatic postponement of the conversations is interpreted as strengthening this view.

Mr. Chamberlain's appeal was published in German papers this morning without comment, and not prominently displayed. The quality of information in German papers is indicated by banner headlines in one Berlin newspaper, "Stalin rules in Prague."

A New Soviet Warning

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (AP)—Soviet Russia warned Poland today that if Polish troops invaded Czechoslovakia Russia would cancel the Polish-Soviet Nonaggression Pact.

It was learned semi-officially that Vladimir P. Potemkin, First Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs, notified the Polish Chargé d'Affaires, T. Jankowski, to this effect today.

Article Two of the Pact, negotiated Jan. 26, 1932, provides that it can be denounced by either party if the other commits aggression against a third state.

[Warsaw dispatches have reported that the Polish army was concentrating troops preparatory to action in the Teschen region.]

"The Soviet advice added:

"The Soviet Government is awaiting denial of these reports."

GENEVA, Sept. 23 (AP)—Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, told the League of Nations today that Soviet Russia might voluntarily go to the aid of Czechoslovakia "but no one can insist on this he lp as a duty."

In a surprise statement to the League Assembly's Political Committee, the Soviet Commissar declared his Government had "a clear conscience and clean hands in the Czechoslovak crisis."

"The Soviet Government," he said, "may come to the aid of Czechoslovakia only in virtue of a voluntary decision on its part [illegible] in virtue of a decision by the League but no one can insist on this help as a duty."

Mr. Litvinoff repeated his pledge that if France fights to protect Czechoslovakia against invasion, Russia will fulfill her obligations under the Soviet-Czechoslovak mutual assistance pact.

McCarthy Talks—And Bergen Gets Into New 'Who's Who'

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 (AP)—Charlie McCarthy has talked Edgar Bergen into something else—"Who's Who in America."

Ventriloquist Bergen is one of 2,545 newcomers among the 31,545 outstanding contemporary men and women whose biographies are included in the 50th anniversary edition.

The portly 1938-39 volume, edited by Albert Nelson Marquis, contains 2,920 pages. Mr. Marquis' first edition of "Who's Who," published in 1889 was an 840 page affair with 8,600 sketches.

Youngest of the 1938 newcomers is Frances Langford of Lakeland, Fla., who at 24 is a radio and screen star. However, the baby of the book is still Shirley Temple, now 10 years old, whose Hollywood successes brought her recognition in previous editions.

New names in the book include those of persons prominent on the sports page, in the financial section, on the air and in the air, in science, education, music, art, literature, the theater, in politics—in fact in every phase of American life, among them:

Donald Budge, amateur tennis champion; Jack Benny of the radio; Jean Piccard, stratosphere baloonist; Paul Muni, actor; Andre Kostelanetz, orchestra conductor; Rudy Vallee, radio entertainer; Clifford Odets, playwright; Thomas Mann, German author now living in America; Margaret Mitchell, author of "Gone With the Wind"; Darryl Zannuck, movie producer; James Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt.

Of the original 8,600 names only 845 remain.

Today Preserved For Eras to Come

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—A "time capsule," containing a compressed storehouse of information about man's current activities, habits, clothes, food, and pleasures, intended to edify his descendants 5,000 years hence, was sunk into the earth at the World's Fair grounds today.

The seven-foot torpedo-shaped tube of copper alloy contains more than a hundred separate items, including a 5-cent can opener, a Bible, a woman's hat, various toys, and seven reels of film. Four reels of microfilm carry 10,000,000 words and 1,000 pictures, and three other reels show highlights of the news of 1938.

Filmed for the capsule were New York newspapers, a variety of novels and works of nonfiction, sections from the Encyclopedia Britannica, the World Almanac and a mail order catalogue, reproductions of modern paintings, and music scores.

The Monitor Index

Friday, Sept. 23, 1938

Travelltalks	5
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	6
The Home Forum	7
Out of Danger	
[With Latvian Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Real Estate Column	10
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Special Newton Pages	11-12-13
Sports Page	14
Financial Pages	16-17-18
Daily Features	21
Editorials	22

Intimate Message From the Country

Minnesota—It's Solid and Substantial and It Has a Third Party, Successful There, but Evidently Not With Roosevelt

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Minnesota, September, 1938

There is much to tell about this immense and varied state. Here operates one of the two successful "third parties" in the United States—and so perhaps Minnesota has much to teach us of the prospects for President Roosevelt's effort to create a national "liberal" party. Here are the Twin Cities—splendid metropolises, this year less troubled by labor disturbances than before, and with St. Paul at least enjoying a maturity of unionism and industrial relationship that is perhaps as stable as any in the nation.

Here is the Range—Northern Minnesota, with its iron mines, its political support for the Farmer-Labor Party. Here is Southern Minnesota, with rich farms and entrenched Republicanism. Here are fine smaller cities: progressive and neat and well-ordered—places like Austin, with its Hormel factory and modern labor relationships.

Wandering around the Twin Cities, visiting the State Fair, driving down to Rochester to see President Roosevelt and his party, continuing on to Iowa—all this gives one unlimited material for observation and writing. The solidity and stability of this commonwealth—even with a state government that many would call "radical"—shines forth along every mile of its highways, and in its city streets, and in the homes of its citizens.

Farm prices may be disturbingly low, but the spectacle of a full harvest coming in from these rich black acres is inspiring to the passer-by, and probably pleases the farmer even if he worries over price. And what prettier, more productive and fecund scene is there to be seen when driving along the narrow concrete highways of this richly blessed state, than the ripe corn, the harvested wheat, fat hogs, sleek Guernsey cattle? Minnesota's farmsteads are painted, Minnesota's acres are balanced—fruit and garden truck along with corn and wheat and dairy cattle. And no harvest moon could be more golden than that which hovers these nights over Minnesota's and Iowa's broad fields!

They Stir the Heart

Well, these are the emotions stirred by a few days in the State. They are, perhaps, more earthy than penetrating. You ask what profiteth a fine harvest if the price is ruinous? Well, figures don't reveal wholly ruinous prices. Receipts from farm marketings in the first seven months of 1938, in the five northwestern states, were only 7 per cent down from last year, and government payments not yet tabulated may make the totals about equal. North and South Dakota actually have received more from farm marketings than they did last year, while Minnesota's total is almost exactly the same. In Montana and Wisconsin there have been perceptible declines. Sharp price breaks in the remaining months might make a discouraging picture, but actually the improved volume of crops this year is substantially balancing the lower prices.

Political and industrial stability are also manifested in Minnesota this autumn. The electoral campaign is between three parties, all of whose candidates for Governor are presenting "progressive" platforms. Present trends run toward Harold E. Stassen, the Republican, who has the support of numerous Farmer-Laborites and Democrats. His success—however it finally comes out—is another sign of "bystander" or mid-road revolt against extremism. Recognizing this trend, the Farmer-Labor Party has presented a relatively cautious platform.

But to all those who oppose Farmer-Labor extremism, and that includes the right wing of the party itself, the 1938 election offers a chance to pull the State back from further experiment. In 1936, it was felt, the State would have gone Republican but for the withdrawal of the Democratic gubernatorial candidate at President Roosevelt's insistence. Now the Democrat is staying in the field, and the Republican is waging a far more effective campaign.

President Seems Cool to Plan

Gov. Elmer Benson, Farmer-Labor leader, went to Hyde Park to get President Roosevelt's help, and he spent a night in Rochester, during the President's visit there. But there was no sign that Mr. Roosevelt would speak out in aid of the third party, repudiating thereby his own entirely loyal but futile Democratic candidate.

As for labor, the AFL is strong in Minnesota, in the hands of experienced leaders who do not try to drive harsh bargains with employers. The latter, in turn, have acquired skill and good judgment in labor matters. Collective bargaining being fully recognized, and unionization far advanced, much of industrial Minnesota stands—like Seattle—far nearer Great Britain than many other areas of the United States. Potentially, labor's growing pains are out of the acute stage and in a period of mature stabilization. Individual contradictions, of course, may arise.

And so the broad picture reflects Minnesota's geographic environment; reflects, too, the broad streak of Scandinavian stability in its people, plus progressivism that alternates between fast experiment and slower periods of examination.

If the forces of discontent—the have-not urges—are still strong then Governor Benson and the Farmer-Labor Party may expect another lease on power. But if their opposition has caught up with them then a lull and re-examination under moderate-progressive Republican leadership is in store. And since Minnesota is voting on this vital have-not question, it holds great interest for the nation. That is the issue elsewhere, too.

Erwin D. Canham.

London and Paris Oppose Further Concessions—Czechs Admire Army Premier

Czechoslovakia Encircled Shows High Trade Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—With steel and concrete walls going up all over Europe, the international spotlight is more than ever centered on Czechoslovakia, that land-locked republic whose entire foreign trade must be carried on through or with four encircling nations. If Czechoslovakia had a seacoast, as Shakespeare in "The Winter's Tale" allowed the old Kingdom of Bohemia, it would have a different place in the world news from what it has today, according to the view of the National Geographic Society here.

"Czechoslovakia is literally the centerpiece of Europe," says a National Geographic Bulletin. "Roughly lizard-shaped, with head and shoulders thrust westward into German territory, torso and tail encircled by Poland, Rumania, and Hungary, it must not only send its goods across one or more foreign borders to reach open sea, but it must also rely on alien ports as shipping outlets.

"With a favorable trade balance of more than $20,000,000 reported for the second quarter of the current year, Czechoslovakia has been moving most of her products either south by way of Germanized Austria to the Italian Adriatic port of Trieste, or north across Germany by rail or river to Hamburg and Stettin.

"The Versailles Treaty allows Czechoslovakia to use certain wharves at Hamburg and Stettin, and a strip of land on the River Elbe was leased to her for 99 years in 1929. In 1928, an agreement between Italy and Czechoslovakia gave the latter free access to Trieste's port accommodations.

"If, for any reason, the German and Italian outlets should be cut off, Czechoslovakia has the less convenient, but possible, alternate routes that lead north through Poland to the Baltic port of Gdynia, or southeast across Hungary and Roumania to Constanta, on the Black Sea.

Interior Routes

"Within her own borders, Czechoslovakia is well supplied with trade lanes, along which to speed such incoming raw materials as cotton, wool, oil, and chemicals, as well as finished products in textiles, pottery, guns and gadgets. There are 800 miles of navigable rivers, some 44,000 miles of motor road, nearly 9,000 miles of railways, and 10 civil airports.

"In 1937, Czech river ports handled 4,500,000 tons of freight—an increase of some 17 per cent over 1936. Because of heavier traffic, particularly on the Danube, shipping companies have modernized and added to their river fleets. A thousand new railway crates for glass, china, and ceramics were ordered last year in order to safeguard merchandise.

"Evidence of progressive Czech business methods is found in the town of Zlin, home of the ultra-modern Bata plant, where footwear is turned out at the rate of some 170,000 pairs daily. In the aerodrome there are a score of planes belonging to the Bata Company, by which goods may be flown as far away as India and South Africa. Equally famous are the munitions made at Pilsen, headquarters of the Skoda firm, which not only manufactures armaments but industrial machinery as well."

The Bulletin goes on to say that in spite of its good craftsmanship and its rich natural resources, Czechoslovakia has had economic troubles in recent years. Export trade suffered with world-wide depression. Nationalistic programs, working toward self-sufficiency, reduced foreign markets. Unemployment offered its problems.

But in 1937 foreign trade and increased rearmament brought economic recovery. Government revenues went up as well as savings deposits; industrial and agricultural production rose. The total value of Czechoslovakian foreign trade in merchandise last year was about $800,000,000.

Germany continued the country's best customer. The United States followed in second place, Great Britain third, and Austria, Rumania, France, Yugoslavia and The Netherlands in the order named.

As a result of unsettled conditions in central Europe, however, Czechoslovakia's 1937 upswing slowed down somewhat during the first-half of 1938—a decline in foreign trade of nearly 8 per cent below that of the same period last year."

U. S. Residents Leaving Prague, Legation Reports

PRAGUE, Sept. 23 (AP)—The American Legation said on Sept. 22 approximately 100 Americans had left Prague as a safety measure while about half that number remained.

Vinton Chapin, Legation Counselor, said Mrs. Chapin, Mrs. John Wilbur Carr, wife of the United States Minister, and Mrs. Raymond Cox, wife of the Consul General, had gone to Switzerland.

He said the departure of Americans started from Prague three days ago. French and British representatives and residents of those countries likewise have started home.

Timberline Lodge Will Have Pool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIMBERLINE LODGE, Ore.—This retreat constructed by the Works Progress Administration, high on the slopes of Mt. Hood, is to have a swimming pool. Plans have been completed and work will begin on the project early next spring. In addition, plans are being developed for construction of a convention hall and additional sleeping quarters.

Skiers who travel the sky-line vista will find it easier to enjoy the sport than has been the case in the past. F. A. Silcox, Chief of the United States Forest Service, has issued orders for work to be started on a lift to carry skiers a mile up the mountain. The lift will be of the chair type, and will start just above the parking area at the Lodge. Termination will be above and east of the Lone Fir lookout cabin, high above the Lodge.

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Chamberlain to Ask Delay on Polish Claims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 23—Despite the curtain of secrecy which has been drawn across the windows of the council chamber of Bad Godesberg it is now possible to discern something of the demands which Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain is making on Reichsführer Hitler in return for the offer of the German speaking portion of Czechoslovakia.

1. There is a definite demand that the Polish and Hungarian claims be left outside the scope of the Godesberg talks. They are not to be disregarded. But Mr. Chamberlain holds that they must be dealt with separately in consultation with the Governments directly concerned.

2. The British Prime Minister insists that agreement on the main lines of transfer of the Sudeten territories to Germany should be immediately followed by a considerable measure of German demobilization and that the actual transfer of territory should only take place at a considerably later period when all details including the exchange of populations has been worked out with the help of an international commission. In other words, he rejects the idea of an immediate move forward by German troops into Czechoslovakia.

3. It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain seeks assurance from Herr Hitler not only that he will guarantee the frontiers of the new Czechoslovak State but that there will be no interference with its right to conduct its own affairs.

Test of Attitude

Were Herr Hitler to refuse these demands it would be taken here as evidence that he does not merely want the right of self-determination for the Sudetens but that he is using this claim as a pretext for German political domination throughout Europe.

In such case there would no longer be any danger of what the Times today calls, "the worst of all perils, peril of war upon a confused issue fastened upon an unconvinced and disunited people."

The Times defended the Premier as one who "has set himself to get the work of a peace conference done before the next war and not after it. . . . He has striven to the last by all that one man's energy, resources, and indifference to calumny could do to hold up and reserve that same fatalistic slither into the abyss which carried agonized Europe helplessly away in late July and early August, 1914."

The paper devoted 2,000 words to the Premier's policy and vigorously scored his critics.

Berlin Press Attacks

There developed, meanwhile, a feeling of increasing displeasure here at the Berlin press which in inch-high headlines proclaimed "Away with Beneš," President of Czechoslovakia.

The pro-Government Daily Telegraph and Morning Post set forth what was taken to be an official position.

"If he (Hitler) proves to insist . . ." the paper said, "that there must be an end of the Czechoslovak State, then the conclusion will be inescapable and the consequences deplorable. . . .

"The point has been reached where this issue . . . must be definitely determined one way or the other. . . ."

Thus it appears that if Herr Hitler refuses to pay the price that Mr. Chamberlain has gone to demand, it can be assumed that Mr. Chamberlain would be able to rally the support of the whole country—including those who were not happy about the inclusion of the German minority within the Czechoslovak State—in more vigorous action.

Meanwhile protests against dismemberment of Czechoslovakia are recorded. Labor has planned 2,000 protest meetings in the next two days. Resolutions from branches of the League of Nations Union and co-operative societies are pouring into the offices of members of Parliament and others. The Youth Movement, and International Peace Campaign are active in organizing opposition.

Liberal and Labor supporters of Viscount Cecil of Chelwood's International Peace Campaign joined last night as nearly 10,000 men and women crowded Whitehall in a demonstration against the terms of the Anglo-French plan. Cries of "Chamberlain must go," and "stand by Czechoslovakia," clearly indicated their sentiment.

On the other hand George Lansbury, on behalf of the Peace Pledge Union, led a deputation to No. 10 Downing Street on Sept. 22 to leave a manifesto declaring that nothing could justify war.

Delegates at a meeting of the London branch of the Civil Service Clerical Association, a powerful independent trade union, adopted this resolution:

"This meeting regards with shame the Government's proposals to betray Czechoslovakia, urges that Parliament be recalled immediately and that in the interests of peace and democracy, Britain stand with France, Russia, and the United States to preserve the integrity of Czechoslovakia."

Archbishop's Criticism

The Archbishop of York issued a statement condemning Mr. Chamberlain's policy as "sheer opportunism." He urged calling of "a Congress of Europe" to discuss orderly treatment of the problems of World War treaty revision.

"There is inevitable bewilderment in the public mind . . . yet it must continue as long as our policy seems to be based on sheer opportunism," he said.

Avoidance of war "can only be justifiable or tolerable if the general principles of our policy are both evident and morally sound," the Archbishop declared.

Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Co-ordination of Defense, told a group of 800 former German soldiers being entertained by the British Legion that Mr. Chamberlain and Herr Hitler were meeting to consider "a grave and difficult problem."

"A new war of greater severity would be indeed a humiliation as well as a disaster for the human race," he said. He added: "I hope you will return to your own country with new friendships strengthened and old quarrels forgotten."

Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor Opposition in the House of Commons, indicated a hope that Parliament would be summoned shortly.

He cancelled an engagement for Sept. 28, saying: "It is very probable Parliament will be sitting on that date."

British Ministers Ask for Patience

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 23

Two Cabinet Ministers have appealed for patience in the Czech-German crisis. The Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, called Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's second flight to Germany in a week a "courageous mission for peace" and warned the public against premature conclusions.

Earl Winterton, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, admitted in a speech at Horsham that "the crisis is by no means over."

He declared Mr. Chamberlain took proposals to Reichsführer Hitler "which, in the circumstances, France and ourselves believe we can honestly and honorably make and which the Czechoslovakian Government have accepted."

Clash in Asch Area Averted As Czech Troops Halt March

ASCH, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 23 (AP)—A threatened clash between a Sudete.. German armed force and Czechoslovak soldiers was averted today when Government troops halted their advance toward the Asch area, in Sudetenland near the German border.

The Czechoslovak troops withdrew one mile to the east off the main highway to Tirschnitz from lines they had occupied at Ober Lomma, just outside the resort town of Franzensbad. They left road patrols behind, however.

The Sudeten Germans remained behind barricades on the main highway between Eger and Asch which they had been prepared to defend to prevent the Czechoslovaks from reoccupying Asch, home town of Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German Party leader.

The Czechoslovak troops had left Asch when the Republic's surrender to the British-French partition plan was announced Sept. 21.

The Sudeten Germans were determined not to relinquish the area.

The military again was in full control of the Eger district as far as and including Franzensbad. Czechoslovak officials and police reassumed their functions at Eger during the night. They had orders from Prague to retract agreements they had made locally with the Sudeten German leaders.

A five-man Government set up in Eger by the Sudeten Germans was displaced. The Sudeten German vigilance corps, which began Sept. 21 to patrol the streets, disappeared, and regular police returned.

The Sudeten German barricades in the Asch area had faced the Government lines three miles away outside Haslau.

SEIDENBERG, Germany, Sept. 23 (AP)—A Sudeten German free corps detachment evacuated before dawn today the Czechoslovak village of Ebersdorf and the Ebersdorf Customs House which it had captured Sept. 22.

Advancing Czechoslovak gendarmes and frontier guards permitted the Sudetens to withdraw unmolested.

On the German side, orders were given that no German Army troops, customs guards, or other officials set foot on Czechoslovakia soil at present. German Army detachments were in barracks at Goerlitz, a 30-minute drive from Seidenberg.

PRAGUE, Sept. 23 (AP)—Czechoslovak Government sources reported today that eight persons were killed and many others wounded in frontier clashes last night between Sudeten German Party members and armed Czechoslovak guards.

The Government said, however, that all these frontier incidents had been liquidated and were under investigation by Czechoslovak authorities.

Meanwhile, the Nation gave its acclaim to the Government.

Faucher in Czech Service

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Legation announced today that Gen. Louis Eugene Faucher of the French Army had resigned his post, accepted Czechoslovak citizenship and placed himself at the disposal of Czechoslovakia's defense forces. General Faucher was in Prague as head of a French military mission.

Duce Reviews Blackshirt Units

ROME, Sept. 23 (AP)—Premier Mussolini today reviewed 10,000 Blackshirt troops in Rome's first big martial demonstration since the Czechoslovak crisis became acute, but failed to make his expected speech.

The occasion was the dedication of the reconstructed Ara Pacis—Altar of Peace—the original of which was dedicated to the Goddess of Peace by the Emperor Augustus on his return from his Spanish and Gallic campaigns nearly 2,000 years ago.

The Duce returned to Rome from his tour of Northeastern Italy, the region involved in the World War, in the course of which he made four martial addresses, emphasizing that Italy was ready for war and that its "place is already chosen"—by implication at Germany's side.

Government offices and big industrial plants released their employees to attend the ceremony, which was intended to be a demonstration of Italian solidarity with Germany and with Hungary and Poland in their demands that their minorities in Czechoslovakia be given them.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Bringing Poland Into Democratic Line Encouraged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Poland, wedged as it is between Germany and Russia, neither of which it finds itself able wholly to trust, displays uncertainty over the Czechoslovak crisis. The Round Table, a quarterly British magazine closely associated with League of Nations activities, draws in its current issue an interesting picture, from Polish sources, of the forces that are at work.

Poland is depicted as ruled by a Government standing for the ideas of authority and totalitarianism which are sympathetic to Germany. On the other hand, the Polish people as a whole see their affinities much more with Britain, France, and America. Recently, "thanks to the consolidation of Anglo-French relations, the progress of British rearmament, and above all the firm and effective intervention over Czechoslovakia" the report says, conditions have arisen favorable to some alteration of Polish policy.

This alteration makes for co-operation with the Czechs. Much, depends, however, upon the extent to which Poland finds it can count upon continuance of the interest taken of late by Britain, France and the United States in the affairs of eastern Europe. "If," the report concludes, "the policy that they" (the western democratic powers) "so clearly embarked upon over Czechoslovakia is carried through with purpose, there is no doubt that Polish policy will come back to its original peaceful and moderate course."

Czech

(Continued from Page 1)

cially in stopping the outpouring of its propaganda organs.

Demands in the German press for the resignation of President Beneš, statements that the Hodza Government's resignation meant the break-up of this Republic, and further, the Frankfurter Zeitung's statement that "the existence of Czechoslovakia is no longer permissible," are surely fanning the flame among the Reich Germans and South Germans, and this flame can easily spread over the frontier. It is, naturally asked, "If all this continues during the negotiations what influence can Premier Chamberlain hope to exert on his fellow negotiator."

A certain amount of confidence has been restored in official circles by the belief that in the final analysis English public opinion will not permit surrender of Czech independence for Germany's friendship. Moreover, none can deny that Czechoslovakia yielded earlier this week to the Anglo-French ultimatum on the definite understanding that England would be one of the guarantors of the new Czechs frontiers. These frontiers would simply be swept away if the desires expressed in official organs in all German, Polish, and Hungarian newspapers are now to be met.

Big Montana Dam Slips

FORT PECK, Mont., Sept. 23 (AP)—Eight workmen were entombed when a third of a mile of the upstream face of $100,000,000 Fort Peck Dam gave way here Sept. 22. The body of one was found soon after the huge section of the dam's east abutment slidaway toward the lake forming behind the dam on the Missouri River.

Bishop of Bradford Condemns Powers For 'Unjust' Peace

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Dr. Alfred W. F. Blunt, Bishop of Bradford, who was the first to raise his voice publicly against King Edward VIII, now the Duke of Windsor, today condemned the "wickedly foolish treatment" of Germany.

In a diocesan letter the Bishop wrote: "Europe is still reaping the result of the seeds of hatred, revenge, and fear which were sown by an unjust peace and wickedly foolish treatment of Germany after the war.

"Hitlerite Nazism is the reaction from helotry (serfdom) which attempts were made to force on Germany; and this reaction has not yet spent its power. It has grown ever more self-assertive with success."

Paris Opposes Concessions That Would End Czech State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 23—Under pressure of growing political opposition the French Government appears to have decided to draw a line against any further concessions to the alleged German intention of wiping out Czechoslovakia completely.

It may be stated on good authority that this does not mean that France opposes eventual frontier adjustment giving some satisfaction to the Polish and Hungarian claims. Both London and Paris are understood to have agreed to consider these minority problems as soon as the main Sudeten issue is settled.

But it does mean that the French Government promises Prague to carry out its treaty obligations in case German troops invade Czech territory proper as distinguished from the generally accepted Sudeten German areas and the Polish-Hungarian areas.

In an article clearly inspired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lucian Bourges writes in the Petit Parisien: "It must be recognized at Godesberg that France now has gone as far as possible along the way of conciliation and refuses henceforth to go beyond these limits. French opinion wants a peaceful settlement, it is true, but only at the price originally agreed upon.

"Czechoslovakia proper, contrary to the fanastic assertions of German propaganda, is a sound country which can continue to live and prosper in its shrunken framework. France remains loyal to this smaller Czechoslovakia and will not cease to protect it, especially since both England and France have now offered to guarantee its security."

This slight but appreciable stiffening of the French Government's attitude is forced upon it by political pressure. Opposition of the Socialists, Communists, and the Labor Federation spread Sept. 22 to certain left wing groups. César Campinchi, French Naval Minister, was particularly outspoken in warning Premier Daladier that he must draw a line somewhere in his capitulations to Reichsführer Hitler's demands or else even his own party would revolt. Furthermore Paul Reynaud, Minister of Justice; Georges Mandel, Minister of Colonies; and Auguste Champetier de Ribes, Minister of Pensions, late on Sept. 22 all offered their resignations to the Premier. The specific reason for this action was a virtual "ultimatum" which the French Government sent to Prague to force it to consent to the London scheme after Premier Daladier and M. Bonnet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, promised the French Cabinet that only the "friendliest pressure" should be put on the Czech Government.

The three ministers, after lengthy discussion with the Premier during which he assured them that the policy of concessions to Germany had definite limits, agreed to postpone any action until the Godesberg negotiations were concluded. The impression prevails in political circles, however, that the Cabinet now has been clearly split over the handling of the Czech crisis.

Former Premier Léon Blum in the Socialist organ Populaire today launches once more his idea of a National Union Government, presumably under his own leadership. The Socialist Deputies, he says, "desire as soon as circumstances permit—and perhaps circumstances will make it inevitable—a Government of French unity capable of making France conscious of its dangerous destiny and of directing it with a strong hand in the difficult days to come."

Finns Cancel Army Leaves

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Sept. 23 (AP)—Army leaves were withdrawn and other undisclosed military precautions ordered today to strengthen Finland's frontiers, it was revealed unofficially, because of the critical European political situation.

Czechs' New Premier Led Historic Trek to Siberia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 23—The popular enthusiasm greeting the appointment of Gen. Jan. Syrovy as Premier springs from admiration of him as a bulwark of patriotism.

Every Czech schoolboy knows the story of Colonel, later General Syrovy, who led a handful of betrayed men to safety and glory during the tempestuous days of the Russian Revolution.

At a moment when Czechoslovakia's very existence hangs in the balance, General Syrovy vividly recalls the most dramatic single incident leading to formation of the Republic.

The man who now, more than any other in Europe, may determine events by his acceptance or rejection of terms laid down by the great powers, began his military career while the present territories of Czechoslovakia were still integral parts of the old Austria-Hungary.

Entered Russian Army

Russia went to war on the side of the Allies. Czech patriots saw their opening. As a student in Warsaw Syrovy volunteered for the Russian Army. Later he commanded a company in the first infantry regiment of the Czech Legionary organization in Russia and still later became General of the Czech Army Corps in Siberia. Then he was made Commander of the Allied troops there before the French sent General Nain.

Returning here after the Revolution he was promoted in the Army until in January, 1926, he became Chief of the General Staff, and in December, 1933, he was made Inspector General. He was National Defense Minister in the second Government of Jan Cerny from March to October, 1926.

The human side of General Syrovy's career is woven into the story of the Czechoslovak Anabasis across Siberia. Ten thousand soldiers of ancient Greece, under the youthful Cyrus, had to cross from the Euphrates to the Black Sea, while the Czechoslovak Anabasis crossed and recrossed Russia's vast expanse.

The adventure began when Czechs and Slovaks found themselves in Russia, caught in the maelstrom of the Revolution in 1917. Tsarist Russia, as an ally of France and Britain, had fought on the side where Czechs saw the possibility of winning their long-sought independence from Austria-Hungary. The Czarist downfall led to an about-face. Russia, under the treaty of Brest-Litvosk, became an ally of the Central Powers.

Long Trek in Hostile Land

Caught in Russia, the Czechs who had fought for Imperial Russia or who later became war prisoners, had to choose. They wanted to cross Russian territory to the Pacific. The Allies counted on having their support on the Western Front. Russia agreed to let the Czechs go if they disarmed. Friction arose, and led to fighting between Czechs and the Red Army.

Both Russia and Germany desired to get rid of this troublesome band, because they hoped that the treaty of Brest-Litovsk would free German energies for the Western Front by removing hostile troops from the Eastern Front. Russia tried the tactics of inducing Czechs to join the Red Army. But the corps held together and began its long trek through a hostile terrain.

Supplies and arms were taken in scattered engagements. Every victory added to the Legion's solidarity. General Syrovy led a group from Chelyabinsk, one of several fighting their way to join the Czechoslovaks in Siberia. These groups were the westernmost, cut off from the main body.

Became Power in East

Succeeding in the retreat portion of their Anabasis, the Czechs became a power to reckon with in the East. They controlled strategic centers on the Trans-Siberian Railway. At this point the Allies decided to use the Czechs in Siberia and on the Eastern Front instead of transporting them to Europe.

The Czech Army Corps in Siberia moved east toward the Urals. A new Eastern Front was in process of formation by the autumn of 1918. Its centers were at Samara on the Volga, and at Ekaterinburg and Chelyabinsk in the Urals. Russians who were opposed to the regime in power aided this work.

As Germany drew near the end of its resistance, the Eastern Front was thus becoming a renewed menace. The Allies sent reinforcements for the Czechs. After the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, sporadic warfare dragged on in the East.

The Czech Anabasis ended with withdrawal of Allied troops from Siberia. It played a disputed part in influencing the course of events. But for the Czechs, it is an epic, and Syrovy is its Odysseus.

Beneš Rallies Czech Nation To Faith in Its Future

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 23 (AP)—President Beneš in a radiocast to the nation last night said he did not fear for the future of Czechoslovakia.

"In the whole of Europe changes are taking place, not only in our country," he told his compatriots.

"These changes have different forms in different countries," he said. "We must therefore face changes with calm and unity."

Referring to the Prague Government's capitulation to the Anglo-French proposal to lop off the Sudeten areas at Adolf Hitler's behest, the President said:

"The Government has had to act in accordance with present circumstances. I have never feared and I do not fear for the future of our Nation.

"I have made my plans and cannot be surprised by events."

"I am ready for any understanding that will be favorable for my Country, for the pacification of Europe, and for collaboration with Great Britain, France, and Germany."

The President's radiocast came at the close of a day during which he revised the Government to replace the Cabinet of Premier Milan Hodza, which resigned in the face of rising popular anger over the intended cession of Sudetenland.

"I call upon you to preserve your calm and await developments," the President told the Nation.

"We are prepared if necessary to fight to the last man for our rights, just as we are prepared to negotiate.

"If we have given away, it is to our honor. I see things clearly and I have my plans. Our line of policy is firm. Your patriotic demonstrations I fully understand. They show your interest in the State. Do not lose your feeling of optimism and your common sense."

The radiocast lasted only five minutes. Toward its close referring to the new Cabinet headed by Gen. Jan Syrovy, President Beneš announced:

"A new Government has been formed. . . .

"It will be a Government of national solidarity.

"Let every one return to his post. Do not listen to rumors and provocations. Have no fear for the Nation and State. The Nation has deep roots, and I will close with the words of our national poet, 'Czechoslovakia will not perish.'"

Earlier he uttered this warning:

"Our adversaries expect trouble here and would take advantage of a situation of unrest. Therefore I repeat it is essential to keep calm. Have no fear about the future of our Fatherland."

'Keep Working'—Syrovy

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 23 (AP)—Premier-General Jan Syrovy today issued a circular which said:

"Citizens:

"In this eventful moment for the State and people, I beg of every one of you to keep your place—the soldier with his arms, the tiller of the soil with his tools, workers in their workshops and factories, clerks in their offices.

"The Army watches over the safety of the Republic and can fulfill its duty only when the people are unified and calm. Show your sentiments by your work for the State, go back to your duties because only in this way can we secure the defense of the State. Any further demonstrations can be of use only to the enemy."

Throngs scrambled excitedly to snatch the circulars fluttering from a bomber flying low over Prague. Few reached the pavement. Upstretched hands grabbed them as they came within reach and crowds formed to read them.

French Poles Start Independence Move

VALENCIENNES, France, Sept. 23 (AP)—Fifty Polish miners paraded through the town of Fresnes today demanding independence for the 200,000 Poles living in Northern France.

Police dispersed them and seized Swastika flags the miners carried. They shouted "Heil Hitler" and "Insulting France!" Police said they belonged to a large Polish society with headquarters in Paris.

Most of the 200,000 Poles are miners imported after the World War to replace depleted French man power.

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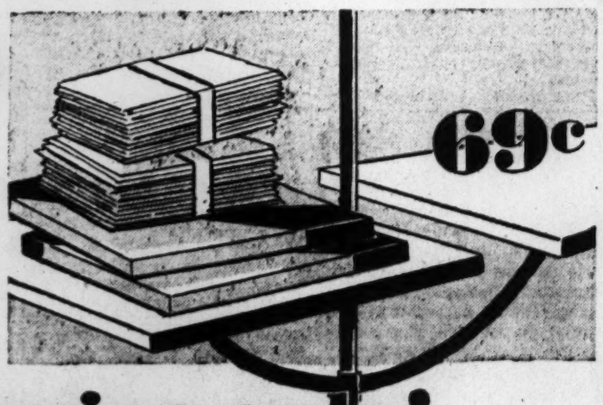

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Japanese Regimes in China Form New 'Central Council'

The News

PEIPING, Sept. 22 (AP)—Guarded by squads of Chinese police armed with cocked pistols, the new United Council of China—forerunner of a new Central Government under Japanese sponsorship—was inaugurated today in a section of the former Imperial Palace grounds.

Representatives of the Peiping and Nanking regimes, set up months ago, heard a spokesman for the Japanese Army headquarters declare the Army "rejoices" over formation of the new Council.

The Council was composed of three members representing the Peiping Provisional Government and three representing the Nanking reformed Government to supervise affairs common to both regimes and pave the way for a new Central Government expected to be set up if Hankow falls to Japanese forces.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Since the Japanese appear to be firmly hopeful that somehow, sometime, their puppet regimes in China will begin to function and be accepted by the Chinese people, it is interesting to examine what has been done thus far, and what is the basis for such optimism as is evidenced.

Two main governing groups have been organized, with the idea that they will be combined into one, while several city governments are under way, of which the chief is the Shanghai.

There is a Japanese-backed municipal administration at Tsingtao which is said also to be rather effective. The municipal administration at Nanking seems to be quite inefficient, chiefly due, no doubt, to the overwhelming proximity of the Japanese Army which does not take kindly to dictation even from Japanese civilians and which certainly would pay no attention to any Chinese. Other regimes maintain some sort of establishments in Tientsin, Hangchow, and other occupied cities.

Two Main Regimes

But the main governments are at Peiping (the Japanese desire that it again be known as "Peking") and theoretically, at Nanking. The theoretical side develops when it is realized that although the Nanking regime was inaugurated in Nanking, it is now snugly tucked away in the Civic Center north of the Shanghai foreign areas, an area devastated by the hostilities but since then repaired by the Japanese in some degree.

The Peiping Provisional Government was the first main Japanese-sponsored regime in China proper and its leading figure is and has been Wang Keh-min, a rather highly-strung banker-economist with not too great popularity among some of the Japanese at present because he has insisted that North China should prevail over Central China and that it should be treated as partner, not as "underdog." He doesn't care for the complete monopolization of all industrial and economic plans by the Japanese and he put up a strenuous battle for priority over Nanking. Tang Erh-ho is regarded as one of the few other figures of any note in the Peiping regime aside from Chin Yun-peng, a veteran militarist of the Chihli clique, who may be put in as President if the Government ceases to be provisional and the long-planned union with Nanking becomes effective.

When the project of a Nanking Government came up, Peiping was opposed—both the Peiping Chinese regime and the Japanese behind it.

The Peiping officials had shown considerable jealousy over the Nanking regime. It was suspected by Peiping that the prior position of the one-time capital might be jeopardized by the formation of another group in the even more recent ex-Icapital. But these concerns were set at rest, partly by a grand descent (after secret airplane flights) on Peiping by those most responsible for developments in Nanking, and partly by a solid pledge that Peiping's superior status was and would be recognized.

Fraternal Division

But no sooner was the "reformed government" launched at Nanking than rumors began to go round that there should be a fraternal division between the two, rather than a state of affairs where Peiping was No. 1, Nanking No. 2. The theory was, apparently, that as Peiping was primarily concerned with the intensive economic exploitation of North China under Japanese auspices, Peiping should regard itself as the economic capital of Japan-in-China, whereas as Nanking was closer by association with the past fountainhead of Chinese politics, and as Nanking additionally had provided itself with a foreign Minister, something overlooked in the fabrication of the Peiping grouping, it would be an excellent idea for Nanking to be the political capital of Japan-in-China.

Peiping was annoyed. Dr. Wang went to Shanghai, and then to Tokyo.

Just what happened in Shanghai has not been made clear, but from first-class sources it is gathered that Dr. Wang raised the issue of Peiping priority, received a vaguely reassuring reply, and concluded to let it go at that.

Dr. Wang had been assured that, "in future," the supremacy of the Peiping regime would be acknowledged. Mr. Wang announced: "Inasmuch as the simultaneous existence of two regimes in the South and North is unreasonable, it is my belief that the Provisional and Reformed Governments should be merged as soon as possible."

It had been trumpeted abroad that, with the two cities linked by the Tientsin-Pukow railway after the capture of Suchow, this merger would be effected, but matters did not work out that way, although a "broad understanding" was finally reached, providing that "in principle" the leaders agreed on a merger. A commission — the council that has now been inaugurated—was to be first appointed, to decide on the administrative system, taxation, finance, industry, communications, and other issues.

Currency Experiment

Peiping's experiment in inflicting a new currency on North China is one of several things which Nanking prefers to leave to Peiping alone, and Shanghai Japanese seem happy enough to let matters drift for the present.

The Reformed group, for the most part slumbering peacefully at some more or less secret spot in the Shanghai outskirts, is headed by Liang Hung-chih, adherent of the old pro-Japanese Anfu clique. He has been out of sight since the rise of Nationalist power. Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Finance Minister, is a graduate of (among others) Columbia University.

Various men at one time fairly well known are associated with the Reformed Government. The chief trouble is that the personnel is now decrepit for the most part, and whatever luster still shone from the old names has been thoroughly tarnished by their present association with an invader. Obviously, none of the "puppet" regimes functions as free agent and the Chinese people are unhesitating in scorning them as traitor groups.

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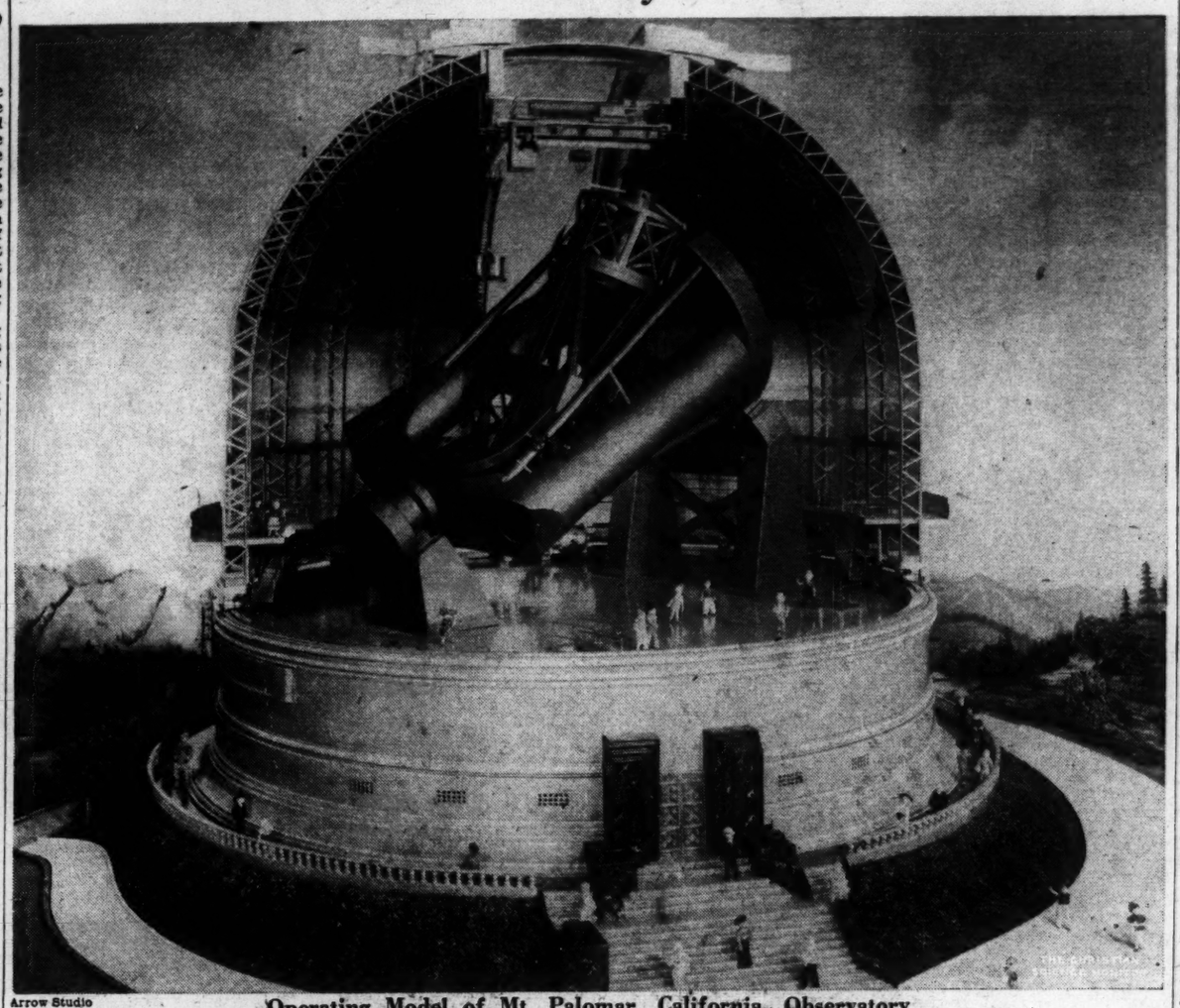

Arrow Studio

Operating Model of Mt. Palomar, California, Observatory

Made to exact scale, with working parts in precise miniature, this model, one-twenty-fourth the size of original, is shown in Los Angeles with dome cut away to demonstrate how the great telescope will be hung.

PWA Rejects Tube, ApprovesHighway For New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—The Federal Government has rejected New York City's request for Public Works Administration funds for a Brooklyn-Manhattan tunnel, but has approved a $12,000,000 grant for a great circumferential highway skirting the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, Robert Moses, Park Commissioner, announced today. The parkway will cost $28,000,000 which will be divided between the City and the two Boroughs.

Thirty-six miles long, with 70 bridges and six traffic lanes, it will start at the Narrows, skirt the entire outer rim of Brooklyn and Queens and end at the Bronz-Whitestone Bridge, now under construction.

The City is expected to rush the parkway plans to completion, since the project must be finished July 1, 1940, if it is to comply with the terms of the PWA grant. A public hearing on the final authorization and upon the means of financing the City's share has been set for Oct. 13.

At present there is disagreement over the proportion of the cost the City and the two Boroughs should pay. The apportionment calls for the City's paying 80 per cent and for Brooklyn and Queens to pay 10 per cent each. However, Stanley M. Isaacs, President of Manhattan Borough, holds this to be unfair, since the Borough of Manhattan pays more than 50 per cent of the City's taxes. He proposes 50 per cent on the City and 25 per cent on each of the two Boroughs.

The Manhattan-Brooklyn traffic tube, which was No. 1 on Mayor La Guardia's list of public improvements, was rejected by Washington for lack of time, it not being considered possible to finish it within the time limits set by the PWA. Hope for its eventual completion, with or without Federal aid, is still held by City officials.

World's Hugest Observatory Seen in Exact Working Model

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, — "Mt. Palomar" is on tour! An exact model one twenty-fourth the size of the $15,000,000 observatory now being completed on the nearby mountain top was placed on public view Sept. 19 at a local department store for the first two-week stand of a tour which may include many countries and show millions of persons how the world's largest sky searcher is going to do its work.

Sam Orkin, a veteran builder of naval models, made the copy upon which he reported $100,000 and a year of labor have been spent. The tour was launched at The May Company by Exhibits Corporation, following co-operation with officials of the California Institute of Technology, builder and administrator of the Mt. Palomar Observatory with its 200-inch mirror.

The model was built from the original drawings and is operated by 20 delicately tuned motors, the smallest of which has one-eighteenth horsepower. They reproduce every operation of the Observatory itself, which goes into service next year.

The show of the model begins with motion pictures depicting years of labor in the pouring, cooling, transporting, and polishing the giant reflector. Visitors then are allowed to circulate around the table-size model which is complete with landscaping, lighting, and sightseeing dolls. Last on the program are films of Venus, Mars, Saturn, and other heavenly bodies racing in their orbits around the sun.

Advance interest has been keen to see in a nutshell how the 14-story dome itself is going to gather distance in a way which magnifies objects no less than one million times the size they appear to the naked eye.

What Mt. Palomar means to astronomy may be indicated in its promise to photograph images eight times the size now obtainable through the record 100-inch telescopes. The moon is to come within 20 miles of the earth, and if there is a stadium the size of the Los Angeles Olympic Coliseum thereon it will be easily discernible. Mars will be so magnified that the enigmatical question of comparable life may once and for all be definitely answered; if there are man-built canals and cities, cultivated plains and flowing rivers, California's giant Peeping Tom will find out.

To catch the popular imagination, the exhibitors claim that if it were possible to focus the great telescope on earthly objects, a man on the New York Empire State Building would appear but eight feet away from Mt. Palomar, while an observer could tell the time of day by London's "Big Ben," which would seem but 15 feet removed.

A small fee is being charged those viewing the model in action, and a "liberal portion of the receipts," according to the exhibitors, "will be contributed to a school children's milk fund and other worthy charities."

Judge's Warning: U. S. Must Save Its Constitution

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 (AP)—Justice George W. Maxey of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court declared today the United States would descend into the "barbarism" of dictatorship "if the assaults being made on our Constitution are not emphatically repelled."

"As long as the basic principles of the Constitution are unviolated, there can be no dictatorship," he said in a speech prepared for delivery to the Union League Club.

He listed the principles as follows:

The Federal Government shall keep to its sphere and the states to their proper spheres of Government; no official shall be entrusted with autocratic power; unrestrained power shall never be lodged anywhere, not in the President, not in the Congress, not even in a majority of the American people; there shall be maintained an absolutely independent judiciary.

"Savage dictatorship has destroyed German freedom, made Germany medieval in its barbarism, and today world peace is subject to the 'whim of one man,'" Justice Maxey said.

"If the assaults being made on our Constitution are not emphatically repelled, this Republic will make the same descent."

Navy Took Note of Plane In 1908 for Scout Work

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Things had come to the point 30 years ago that the Navy officially recognized there might be merit in the airplane. It assigned a young Lieutenant, George C. Sweet, to observe a Wright flight at Fort Myer, Va.

"The Navy Department is studying the question whether such a machine would not be useful in connection with scouting work," the 1908 announcement said.

Drunkenness Drops in Japan As Result of War Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan is becoming more sober as a result of the war. One sees far fewer intoxicated persons in the streets, and this impression is confirmed by figures which have just been issued on the sale of sake, the Japanese rice-wine, during recent months. These sales in April amounted to only 4,350,000 gallons, less by 2,650,000 gallons than the figure for April, 1937.

April might be considered an abnormal month, since sake dealers had been stocking up to some extent in anticipation of an increase in the tax on the beverage which went into effect on April 1. But the decline in sake consumption continued throughout May and June. Compared with May and June of last year, the declines were, respectively, 1,350,000 gallons and 1,120,000 gallons. Sake manufacturers are anticipating a reduction by 10 per cent in their output during the next production year, which starts in October.

Since this will entail a loss in revenue to the State of 21,000,000 yen (about $6,000,000), Government officials view the prospect with mixed feelings. Every item of revenue is needed in this period of lavish war expenditure. At the same time, there is a constant officially sponsored campaign for thrift, sober living, and sacrifice; and it is recognized that the visible decrease in drinking is a natural and desirable result of this campaign. Other causes which have contributed to the decline in sake consumption are the requirement for earlier closing of eating and drinking establishments and the increased cost of sake after the imposition of the new tax.

The Japanese National Temperance League, which claims 3,700 local organizations and 380,000 members, is endeavoring to take advantage of the present situation to obtain the enactment of further restrictions on the sale and consumption of liquor. Among the measures which it advocates are prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks to persons under 25 years of age, and limitation of hours of sale of liquor.

As a means of propaganda this temperance organization is holding periodic "no drinking" days throughout the country. It is trying to obtain wider support for its cause by linking up its agitation against alcohol with the Government's program for stimulating the maximum amount of popular saving throughout the duration of the war. The Temperance League suggests that, as a means of coping with the decrease of revenue from lower consumption of sake, still further taxes should be levied on the beverage.

Colonial Wheat Sickle Presented to Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Frank C. Littleton of "Oak Hill," in Loudoun County, former home of President Monroe, has presented to the Virginia Historical Society a unique example of a Colonial agricultural implement in the form of a wheat sickle. This tool was bought by Mr. Littleton from a Mr. Packett, a descendant of Samuel Washington, brother of George Washington, who resides at "Harewood," which Samuel Washington occupied at Charles Town, W. Va.

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WPA Issues Ultimatum: Pick Cotton or Quit Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark. — With the opening of the cotton-picking season in eastern Arkansas and southeast Missouri, Works Progress Administration officials in the two States have issued orders that employees on their rolls must accept private work in the cotton fields or be removed from their lists. Several thousand men, women and children are employed each year during the fall and winter months to pick the crop.

Action of WPA officials came after planters declared they were unable to secure sufficient labor, although WPA workers were plentiful. Due to a wage scale differential, WPA employees were said by planters to refuse employment in cotton fields. A similar crisis developed in this section last year.

Floyd Sharp, Arkansas WPA Administrator, says all employees listed on WPA rolls, who have had previous farm experience, will be released to cotton planters whenever requests are made, although he indicated "farmers making requisition for WPA workers must pay the prevailing wage in the community for the work to be done."

Small Demand Expected

Mr. Sharp said projects in certain districts will be temporarily discontinued or consolidated in affected areas to allow WPA workers to work with planters. He said, however, that demands this year will not be as great as they were last season, due to a shorter crop.

Matthew S. Murray, Missouri WPA Administrator, in issuing the warning that workers listed on State rolls must accept work in the cotton fields during the height of the picking season or be dropped, indicated it is "vitally important that WPA activities do not interfere with harvesting of crops in southeastern Missouri."

Both administrators emphasized that WPA workers who leave for private employment will be "reassigned to WPA when such private employment is terminated through no fault of his own."

Lower Wage Scale

Reluctance of persons on WPA rolls to accept employment in cotton fields was said by planters to be due to wages paid. These are lower this year than last but planters declare rates are in line with cotton prices. Rates of 50 to 85 cents a 100 pounds are offered this season. Under this scale of payment, pickers must work from 10 to 13 hours to earn from $1 to $1.75.

While the average cotton picker in Arkansas and Missouri will earn from $1 to $1.40 a day, the Mississippi cotton picker will make only about $1 a day, due to lower rates paid in that section.

Planters indicated that unless heavy rains cause a crisis in the cotton harvest, no heavy demands will be made for labor. A week of heavy rains would result in planters issuing requests for several thousand pickers.

Pittsburgh Stages Pageant on Rivers

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A gaily-festooned marine pageant floated down the Allegheny and Monongahela Sept. 23 in recognition of the vital role played by Pittsburgh's rivers in the steel capital's rise to industrial greatness.

Schools were to close at noon to permit the youngsters to view the two-hour spectacle depicting the colorful story of the evolution of river transportation. Indians in their birch bark canoes led off the parade with modern steamers bringing up the rear.

Marine Day, climaxed by surfboard riding, canoe tilting, and outboard motor races, was a part of the three-week celebration of Allegheny County's 150th birthday. The sesquicentennial closes with a "parade of progress."

On Sept. 22 city and volunteer firemen from the county pulled on their raincoats and boots and sloshed through the rain in a parade downtown. A scheduled mummers parade was called off.

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City of New York Itself Is Textbook Of Floating Civics Class in Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—High school students have agreed that one of the most popular courses in New York City's school system is the new seagoing civics class.

Twice a day for 16 days, the municipal ferryboat Queens, flying flags, leaves her slip at the Battery with a group of about 500 pupils to cruise around the "Enchanted Isle" to get first hand information of the city which school officials hold will enable them to more easily understand civics. The first trip was made here Sept. 21.

The "floating civics" course is aimed at acquainting children with waterfront developments, transportation facilities, docks and piers, means employed to dispose of waste materials, health and hospital facilities, parks and playgrounds, and river and harbor traffic along the shoreline. Historical landmarks will also be studied.

"Our textbook will be New York itself," Winfield L. Rice, acting director of civics, in charge of the trips said.

No textbooks are required and children are not encouraged to take notes. Teachers and special lecturers accompany the pupils, speaking by loudspeaker on the significance of the places observed.

After high school pupils have had three hours' actual observation on the Hudson and East Rivers and the bay, school authorities hold it is relatively easy to interpret to them the governmental, economic and social significance of what they saw and its bearing upon daily life here.

The course was started experimentally last year at the instigation of Ellsworth B. Buck, vice-president of the Board of Education, and now is a part of the regular school curriculum. About 17,000 pupils will take the sea-going civics course this year.

Columbia Secures Artist of Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Arthur Lismer, Toronto artist and founder of the Saturday morning art classes for children at the Toronto Art Gallery, has accepted a post as art director in Teachers' College, Columbia University, it has been announced.

Through his work in starting the Saturday morning art classes for children, he was asked to inaugurate similar work in South Africa, Australia, and India. In this city thousands of children attend these classes, and last year held an excellent exhibit of their work.

Greenwood Gets Degree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Forty-three years after he had received the Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Toronto Viscount Greenwood recently returned there to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws (honoris causa), which was conferred upon him by the University by a special convocation. Among the signatures were those of Cordell Hull, Lord Irwin (now Viscount Halifax of the Foreign Office), Austen Chamberlain and Sir John Simon.

★ ★

TO BOSTON EDISON CUSTOMERS

By working without let-up since the beginning of Wednesday's devastating and unprecedented hurricane, Boston Edison Company had restored the electric service of approximately 50 per cent of its 420,000 customers by nightfall on Thursday. The needs of hospitals and other institutions for the protection of the public were given first consideration, and since this work is now completed, it is possible to give immediate attention to homes and business establishments. Everything humanly possible is being done to restore normal service as rapidly as possible.

The Company expresses its appreciation of the patience shown by its customers, and the co-operation afforded by the state and municipal authorities.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

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Soviet Faces East, Its Back to Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet Government has taken a new step in its far-reaching scheme of frontier defense by organizing two additional "special military districts"—one at Kiev, Capital of the Ukraine, and the other at Minsk, Capital of White Russia. Hitherto the only special military district was that in the Far East.

These measures, added to the project of a great no-man's land along the western frontier, as described in an article from the Monitor's Moscow correspondent Sept. 19, indicate the construction of enormous defense barriers between Soviet territory and the rest of Europe.

For three years past, Moscow has been building a "Maginot Line" along its European borders, constructing powerful concrete underground defenses like those in France and concentrating an undue proportion of its mechanized forces along its western borders, facing Finland, the Baltic States, Poland and Rumania. In order to strengthen border defenses, dozens of villages and several sizeable towns have been bodily removed from western border districts and their inhabitants have been set down again in Siberia or other pioneer regions. The State has financially assisted these people to set up again as farmers in Asiatic Russia.

Military Highways

Foreign military observers estimate that at least one third, and probably more, of the Red Army's tanks and airplanes have been concentrated in the new "special districts" along western borders. The Army in these districts also has been brought up practically to war strength, and Soviet officers have intimated that such dispositions are permanent. Concrete defense works, already very elaborate, are being extended.

Two great military highways have been built westward from Moscow since 1936, one to Minsk and the other to Kiev, and a vast network of new highways connects the border posts, enabling rapid movement of troops from one section to another. These highways were built with prison labor under supervision of the Federal police, and it is estimated that 200,000 men and women have been thus occupied for two years.

The purpose of the recent reorganization of the European Red Army is not entirely clear. A highly mechanized Army, with a powerful air arm, of course may serve offensive as well as defensive purposes. But Moscow seems disposed at present to concentrate upon the defense, especially in the West. The development of a virtual "no man's land" along Russia's European borders, uninhabited to a depth of from 50 to 100 miles, laid with mines, barbed-wire entanglements, and concrete underground fortresses, suggests defensive rather than offensive strategy.

Independent observers here are inclined to believe that the Soviet dictator, Joseph Stalin, wants to withdraw from European affairs as much as possible. But Russia, like Great Britain, must participate to some extent in European affairs in order to safeguard interests outside of Europe. Statesmen in both countries know from experience that German ambitions, when not somehow checked, get altogether out of hand and become a menace to the interests of all empires.

Named "Special District"

The recent Army reorganization in western Russia suggests strengthening of defense rather than offense. Soviet strategy, it would appear, relies almost solely upon the Russian air fleet to assist its European allies, Czechoslovakia and France, in case of unprovoked attack. Meanwhile, the Soviet "Maginot Line" is strengthened and border districts put upon a full war footing ready to repel possible attacks from the West.

The same strategy has been followed for some time in the Soviet Far East. It seems significant that the designation of "Special Army District," hitherto applied only to the Far East, should now be extended to western border districts, while the Far Eastern district has now been renamed the "Far Eastern Red Banner Front". Does this mean that the defensive strategy in the Far East, practiced so patiently since 1931, is now to be altered, in accord with the change in name? Time alone seems likely to answer this question.

British and French Lose League 'Face'

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Sept. 22

League circles held today that Britain and France had lost tremendous "face" as leaders of the Geneva body.

League committee rooms, corridors and even the assembly hall echoed criticisms of the French-British attitude in bringing about Czechoslovakia's capitulation to Germany's territorial demands.

The League powers not only were the target in the Czechoslovak affair, but for their policies in Palestine, Syria, Spain, the Far East and in the League itself.

By the Associated Press

MOSCOW, Sept. 22—Drastic revision of Soviet foreign policy—Turning its back on Europe, its eyes on Asia—was foreseen last night by some diplomats as a probable result of the successful Anglo-French pressure on Czechoslovakia to give Adolf Hitler new territory.

Official observers believed Moscow's influence on Western European States will have dwindled almost to the vanishing point when Czechoslovakia is "neutralized" by German encroachments.

[In a series of articles "Stalin Faces East," The Christian Science Monitor's Moscow correspondent in April reported Soviet Russia's eastward orientation, emphasized at that time by a "choice between Spain and China" in which the Soviet's military assistance was thrown into the Sino-Japanese arena rather than the Iberian Peninsula.]

The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia published a grim warning saying that "the fate of Czechoslovakia is the fate of France."

Government sources have suggested in Soviet press articles that a German victory in Czechoslovakia automatically would mean Rumania and other Danubian States would adjust themselves to German hegemony and abandon all hope of support from France, their former protector.

Poland—already aligned with Germany in plans for gaining minorities at Czechoslovakia's expense—was considered by Moscow as definitely in the German camp.

So—many believed—the Soviet Union, diplomatically encircled, might forget Europe and seek to exercise a dominant influence in Asia.

Maryland Bridge Fund Is Approved For Other Things

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt approved today a $2,167,000 PWA grant for construction of a $4,815,000 bridge across the Susquehanna River at Havre de Grace, Md.

The President had instructed Administrator Ickes during the recent Maryland Democratic Senatorial primary to expedite the application for PWA aid for the Havre de Grace Bridge and for a span, across the Potomac River, at Morgantown, Md. Subsequently, Representative David J. Lewis, whose candidacy Mr. Roosevelt favored, was defeated for the Senatorial nomination by the incumbent, Millard E. Tydings, and the President said at his Tuesday press conference the two-bridge program would not be carried out for the time being.

The President explained that Maryland bankers had declined to finance Maryland's share of the bridge's cost. He added that the PWA money intended for the bridges would be distributed among smaller projects.

B. H. Griswold, Jr., Baltimore investment banker and financial adviser to the State Roads Commission, said, however, that the bankers had assured Mr. Ickes of "complete co-operation" in the two-bridge program.

Mr. Ickes' announcement on PWA allotments included, besides the Maryland grant, a grant of $12,000,000 for the construction of highways connecting with New York's proposed Battery tunnel. He also said that action possibly would be taken next week on Chicago's application for a subway grant of $14,328,000.

Oil-Field Assessment

The oil fields of Cass County, Texas, are assessed for tax purposes at $13,000,000.

New Cabinet Post Urged in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The creation of a new Cabinet post in the Ontario Government, that of a Ministry of Reforestation, was the suggestion made by Sir William Mulock in a recent address at the Empire dinner of the Men of the Trees. His plan would result in the replanting of thousands of acres of valuable timber land, he said.

War has been made on the trees in the belief that they are our enemies, but too late it has been found that they are our friends, he went on. He advocated approaching men who have made money from mines and forests, and asking each of them to take over 1,000 acres of trees in various parts of the Province.

Hiking and Biking to Adventure

American Youth Hostels, Inc.

Hostel Movement Spreads in America

Upper: Miss Ann Elliott of Elgin, Ill., hands her American Youth Hostel pass (her card of entrance to the hostels) to Mrs. E. L. Carpenter, Housemother, at the Childerley Youth Hostel near Wheeling, Ill.

Lower: A group of Indianapolis, Ind., girls arriving at the Saline Valley Youth Hostel, Saline, Mich., on foot while spending a week hiking.

Hostels Dot Middle West As Youth Travels 'on Own'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Hikers and bikers, out to see the world "on their own steam" at less than a dollar a day, have 53 hostels available in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan. This fact reveals great gains made by the American Youth Hostel movement in the Great Lakes region this summer.

A total of 42 hostels, all opened this season, constitute the largest increase in any one region. They are, for the most part, farmhouses presided over by "house parents" who put travelers up for the night at 25 cents a person, and let them do their cooking at the open fireplace in the yard. Some are two-story frame houses at the edge of a town and some are cottages on lakes.

Moreover, 1,000 miles of back roads and trails have been chartered connecting the 53 hostels in the three States. Routes form loops, chains, and networks over hills and along lakes affording two- and three-day trips, or longer, into the interesting and scenic countryside.

Zest for Hosteling

The developing zest for hosteling has brought dads and sons, mothers and daughters, into the troops of travelers this year. The age limit is from "4 to 94," the one common interest being the desire to get in the open country and learn about rural areas by traveling on foot, by bicycle, or on horses.

Originating in Europe in 1910, hosteling has spread to 20 countries, taking root in the United States in 1934 in Northfield, Mass. This summer, New England had 72 hostels in operation, Pennsylvania 33, California 8, North Carolina 10, Colorado and New Mexico 3, it is reported.

Youth hostelers travel by foot, bicycle, horseback, canoe, flatboat, snowshoes, and skis, but never by automobile or train except to the starting point of their adventure. They form new friendships, explore new geographic regions, visit historic points, and often "pedal" their way down country roads with the adventurous thrill of a pioneer.

Historic Country

Michigan hosteling has taken travelers through historic country bordering, in one of the loops, the Sauk Detroit-Chicago Indian trail. Sometimes the route runs along waterways which were used by Indians as late as 1812. A whole chain of hostels reaches from Ann Arbor across the State westward to Muskegon, where hostlers take a boat across Lake Michigan to Milwaukee, Wis., and continue their cross-country trek to La Crosse on the Mississippi, the whole itinerary covering more than 500 miles.

New Wisconsin routes lead hostelers through Indian country, past interesting geological formations, and give them opportunity for canoeing side trips, and first-hand investigation of the dairy and cheese country.

New chains opened in Illinois follow closely the valleys of the Fox and Rock Rivers. Near Oregon, Ill., travelers pause before the huge Black Hawk monument, a tribute to the great Indian chief who made the last stand against the white people in that area. Plans are in the making to connect the Michigan chain with the Illinois, taking hostelers through the Indian dunes and around the south end of Lake Michigan, escaping the steel district and finishing at Palos Park Forest Preserves, it is reported.

Hostel customs prevail in all countries. "Not for myself, but for the group," "self-service," and "co-operation" are some of the ideals. Every hosteler is expected to leave the hostel and trail as unspoiled as he found it, or even better, if there is room for improvement. A traditional hosteler does not carve initials on trees or furniture, leaves no forest fires in his wake, and no undisposed rubbish.

Photos Act as Social Critics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Social criticism through the medium of the photograph is the prevailing keynote of the photographic exhibition, "East Side-West Side," on here today under the auspices of the Photography Division, Works Progress Administration Federal Art Project. The display, which consists of about 300 pictures, is being shown daily through Oct. 4 at the Federal Art Gallery, No. 225 West Fifty-seventh Street.

One of the outstanding features of the show is a series of photographs by Arnold Eagle and David Robbins, depicting conditions in the slum areas of New York's East Side and Chelsea districts.

Working on so-called "creative assignments," in which the photographer is permitted to select his own subject matter, Mr. Eagle and Mr. Robbins passed four months "shooting" a pictorial documentation that is at once a record and a criticism. The pictures garnered by them during the course of their survey are so highly regarded that some of them are being used in building the stage sets for the motion picture version of "One-Third of a Nation," now in process of production.

They show the interiors of homes, backyards, city streets and other views in the slum areas, emphasizing chiefly the plight of underprivileged children in the big city.

Another section that is attracting wide attention is devoted to pictures by Andrew Herman of dramatic incidents in the construction of New York's Sixth Avenue subway. They are outstanding for their technical excellence and value as records.

Children furnish the principal theme for the WPA photographers. They are shown at play and at work, among the exhibits of child pictures being Paul Eisman's "Children at Play"; a group of 30 prints of children at work in art classes under the guidance of Federal Art Project teachers, and a group showing children doing art work in Central Park during the recent festival.

Another exhibit is devoted to photographs selected from prints to be included in the Writers Project Guide Book. Displayed in small scale are photomurals by Alexander Alland, the originals of which are now at the Newark Museum and the penitentiary at Rikers Island.

30-Minute Meal Streamlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—The "thirty-minute streamlined special" meal, having been pronounced "simply delicious" after its first trial here, is now making a bid for a place on the family menu.

By expert timing it was completed 30 seconds ahead of schedule by Miss Bebe Frary, Camp Fire Girl from Jackson Heights. Miss Frary cooked the experimental meal, which many of the 250,000 Camp Fire Girls throughout the United States will imitate, in the kitchen of the Atlantic and Pacific Food Stores at No. 420 Lexington Avenue, yesterday.

Providing ample servings for four persons this quickly-prepared meal was judged easy, inexpensive, and toothsome by leaders and officials of the Camp Fire movement who came to see, but remained to eat. Its cost is placed at $1 up, varying according to the grade of salmon used for the main dish. Spectators regarded it as a pattern or all-purpose meal in which desired substitutions could easily be made.

Particularly keen feminine interest was attached to the modern baking sheet in which Miss Frary baked her peanut-butter cookies without sticking complications and to the aluminum saucepan which made a double-boiler unnecessary.

"No, you don't have to be an extraordinary good cook to produce this meal," Miss Frary modestly told reporters. She confessed her pleasure, however, in seeing one of the officials who meant only to stop for a "taste" remain for the entire meal.

Meantime, her younger sister, Gertrude, who is a "Bluebird" Camp Fire Girl, had her own answer when asked if the "thirty-minute streamlined special" was good.

"Uhm-mm-mm," she said with the proper accent.

U. S. Airplane Carrier Will Be Named 'Hornet'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy announced Sept. 22 the projected new airplane carrier to be constructed under the recent Naval Expansion Act would be named "Hornet."

The name was selected by President Roosevelt in 1936 for the next airplane carrier to be constructed, funds for which were provided by the last Congress.

While withholding details of the new vessel's characteristics, Navy officials said it would conform in general specifications of the carrier "Wasp," now near completion at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

The Department also announced the battleships to which the names recently selected and announced by President Roosevelt would be assigned. Battleships numbers 57, 58, and 59, on which bids will be received Oct. 19 from private shipbuilders, will be named respectively the Alabama, the Indiana, and the Massachusetts.

Loyalists to Bar Foreign Volunteers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 23—A sudden decision by the Spanish Loyalists to dispense with the service of all foreign volunteers confronts the Nonintervention Committee here with the first pleasant fait accompli the world has seen in years.

The move is interpreted here either as meaning that the Loyalists' new army is now reaching the stage where it can allow those who bore the burden and heat of earlier fighting to enjoy a well-earned and honorable retirement, or as being intended to win stronger foreign and Spanish opposition against any move for open intervention by Signor Mussolini on the part of the Spanish Insurgents.

There is no doubt that Gen. Francisco Franco's reliance on foreign help is distinctly unpleasant to many Spaniards. Thus the Loyalists' decision is regarded as a well devised move to increase General Franco's difficulties behind his own lines. It also deprives certain foreign circles of the argument that the Loyalists are mainly a rabble of international Bolshevists.

Negrin's Proposal

Premier Juan Negrin's proposal is that League of Nations instead of the Nonintervention Committee should send an International Commission to supervise the withdrawal of volunteers which, he declares, should extend not only to those foreign fighters who are still citizens of other countries, but also to those who have been given Spanish nationality.

It is stated—but the figure is entirely unofficial—there are only 8,000 survivors all told of the 16,000 who are said to have joined since the civil war started.

Since last spring, nearly all replacements to the International Brigades of the Loyalists have been Spanish. Brigade officials said then that gradual withdrawal of foreign volunteers was under way.

Result Awaited

While Europe is so busy with the Czech problem, it is difficult to discover how Premier Negrin's plan will affect the Nonintervention Committee. Just before Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain met Reichsführer Hitler at Berchtesgaden last week the Germans suddenly withdrew their opposition to the proposal for the Secretary of the Control Board to go to Spain to explain the plan for withdrawing volunteers to both the Burgos and Barcelona Governments. It was hoped that he would be able to go as soon as the Czech-German dispute showed signs of calming down, provided, of course, that Italy also agreed to his going. Presumably the Loyalists' decision will lead to the reconsideration of the proposed mission, half of which, at least, is now unnecessary.

Another repercussion from the announcement at Geneva is the renewed demand that Spanish Loyalists be allowed to buy arms freely abroad. Since Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, failed to deny reports that Italy is sending more airmen and supplies to General Franco, it is assumed that the French have somewhat relaxed the control of the Pyrennean frontier. But the trickle is still a trickle, and the Loyalists want an out-and-out flood.

A Year More?

Even as it is, however, the Burgos Government is now admitting that another year of war may be necessary before the Loyalists are finally subdued. General Franco's failure to break through on the Ebro front is a major disaster from his viewpoint. Indeed, Loyalists are now confident they can repel any attack General Franco can make with his present forces. Their chief difficulty is over the food supply, and the winter months are awaited with considerable anxiety on this score.

Evacuation Called Three-Month Task

By the Associated Press

Barcelona, Spain, Sept. 23

It was estimated yesterday that evacuation of all foreign volunteers, in compliance with Premier Juan Negrin's announcement yesterday that they would be withdrawn, could be completed within three months.

Among the International Brigades (once formed exclusively of Americans, British, French, Germans, Yugoslavs and a scattering of Italians) an estimated 500 to 1,000 Americans are still left in Spain.

There are about 200 to 400 in the front lines, perhaps 100 in hospitals, about 100 scattered in various units in the Valencia zone and the rest in transport and administrative posts.

Drive Against Fire Traps Started by Prosecutor Dewey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—A drive against firetraps, of which there are approximately 60,000 in New York City, has been launched by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, to force owners to install necessary safety devices or face prosecution.

First action by the New York County Prosecutor was had when he obtained manslaughter indictments against three part owners of a tenement house in East Houston Street, where a man and wife were fatally burned in a fire which swept through the structure. One of the men indicted is Ira Rosenzweig of Brooklyn, secretary-treasurer and a director of the Davira Land Company, owners of the East Houston Street tenement. The names of the other two will not be made public until they have been found by detectives from the District Attorney's office.

The indictments were handed up to Judge Owen W. Bohan in General Sessions yesterday, when the court fixed the Rosenzweig bail at $7,500, which he supplied last night.

The case established a precedent here, and, if successfully prosecuted in the courts, is seen in housing and fire prevention circles as being one of the most forward steps ever taken in New York to erase the slums and the great fire hazard they constitute.

Fire records show that 161 persons have been fatally burned in old-law tenement fires here since 1934 under circumstances similar to those which obtained in the East Houston Street fire. The greatest number of fire fatalities for a year was 67 in 1934; the toll was 38 in 1935, and 28 last year, while the 1938 record today stands at 28.

Expense of $1,800

According to estimates, an average of $1,800 by each of the old-law tenement owners would take care of the multiple dwelling law violations they have ignored. These would include the installation of fire-retarding materials in the hallways of the tenements, the installation of adequate fire escapes, and other modern changes.

Many tenements built before 1901 are still being occupied and are included in the old-law tenement category. In some instances, as many as 20 violations have been lodged against them in four years.

The indictment against the owners of the East Houston Street tenement charged that they "refused, neglected, and failed to place fire retardments in the public hallways of the building, and failed to provide and install adequate fire escapes."

The first violation against the tenement was filed by the Department of Housing and Buildings on Dec. 21, 1936.

The evidence on which the New York County Grand Jury returned the indictments was presented by Jacob J. Rosenblum, Assistant District Attorney and head of the Homicide Bureau, after Mr. Dewey had launched the investigation into the fatal burning of Joseph Cohen and his wife, Esther, in the East Houston Street tenement.

Those Responsible

The Penal Code provides for prosecution of this type, and the 1936 Legislature wrote into the Dwelling Law a definition of the persons who may be held legally responsible in tenement fire fatalities. Under this law, the owner, lessee, mortgagor and others in direct charge of a building may be brought to trial on manslaughter charges.

Mr. Dewey's action was the first in which an attempt had been made to jail a landlord on charge of criminal negligence. Court records show, however, that in April, 1937, the Kings County Grand Jury indicted Mrs. Theresa Giordano, owner of a converted dwelling, on manslaughter charges after the fatal burning of two children in a house owned by her; but she was permitted to plead guilty to a lesser charge and then drew a suspended sentence.

Her building was not of the type the criminal liability provisions of the multiple dwelling law were aimed at in the old-law tenements built before the turn of the century. The tenement on East Houston Street belonged to this latter class. It was said that there were 87,000 houses like it when the law was written and that today there are 60,000 others still occupied and housing about 2,000,000 persons.

N. Y. Board Studies General Education For Mass of Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—A satisfactory general education, adapted to present needs, is seen by the General Education Board as the primary educational problem of the day.

In its latest report, the Board holds that educators have found themselves faced with the responsibility of educating the mass of youth for more effective living in all ordinary relationships. At the same time, it says, there has come a growing recognition that students must learn to meet their responsibilities in a democratic society.

Therefore the Board decided, when reviewing its educational program in 1933, that it should select as one of its major interests the support of research looking toward the improvement of general education in junior and senior high schools and in the junior division of college. It also stresses that a special study into the particular needs of negro youths is needed.

Special grants of money were made by the Board to further research into new media of education link the radio and motion pictures. Between July 1, 1936, and Dec. 31, 1937, the Board made grants of $1,607,226 toward its program of general education, Raymond D. Fosdick, President, announced.

U. S.-Foreign Air Traffic Increases

WASHINGTON (AP)—The customs bureau announced Sept. 23 that airplane traffic between foreign countries and the United States registered a "pronounced" increase during the last fiscal year. The bureau said 6,639 planes with 45,847 passengers arrived in this country or its possessions during the year, compared with 5,851 planes the preceding year.

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Templed Groves of Japan Call Tourists

Monitor Traveltalk
By M. Le Tour

Japan is a country of remarkable natural beauty. One is sight of mountains or hills, and seldom far from the sea and views which combine the double appeal of wooded hills, with the snowy cone of Mount Fuji in the distance; and the rugged rocks and jutting promontories of a deeply indented coastline are numerous. As a result of its abundant rainfall, Japan is a green country; the drab, brown, parched, desiccated landscapes of China are not characteristic of the Island Empire.

The Japanese are lovers of natural beauty. Buddhist monasteries, which attract throngs of pilgrims, are often located on the tops of mountains. Shinto shrines are almost invariably found in cool and restful spots, often in the midst of groves of stately cryptomerias and always with running water close at hand. The monasteries and shrines are often redolent of medieval associations. In modern times, considerable areas have been set aside as national parks; and the pilgrim, in his white robe, carrying a staff on which the names of the holy places which he has visited are stamped, has been joined by the hiker, the young Japanese who enjoys mountain climbing for its own sake, without any idea of acquiring virtue through pilgrimages.

More than any other Asiatic country, Japan offers to the tourist modern conveniences along with the novelty of Oriental street scenes and ways of life and the charm of scenic beauty. Almost any part of the Empire can be reached quickly by rail or steamer; there are also airplane services, although civil aviation has not developed in Japan on an American or West European scale. Western-style hotels are to be found in the larger cities and in the main places of tourist interest. These hotels are irreproachable as to general appointments, cleanliness, and service. The cuisine in some cases would be improved if it were less ambitious; but it offers no serious cause for complaint.

The gateway to Japan is the flourishing port of Yokohama, where all large liners call. This is probably the most modern city in Japan—mainly because it was so completely destroyed during the great earthquake and fire of 1923. It was then rebuilt along the most up-to-date lines.

A fast train brings the visitor in half an hour from Yokohama to Tokyo, which, with its over six million inhabitants, is the largest city in the Orient and the third largest in the world. The very center of the city shows in vivid form the contrast between old and new that is a constant feature of Japan. For large modern steel and concrete office buildings on one side of the street front the Imperial Palace, thoroughly Oriental and medieval in style and character. A moat surrounds the outer stone walls of the Palace and the bizarre and delicate shapes of old pine and willow trees, which grow in soil on top of the wall, are reflected in the water.

* * *

Kamakura, which is within an hour's ride of Tokyo by fast train, is the capital's most popular seaside resort. Its long beach is thronged with bathers during the hot summer months. For some two centuries it was the seat of government in medieval Japan. Among the many relics of this period in the shape of shrines, temples, and monuments, a bronze statue of Buddha, the so-called Daibutsu, one of the largest of its kind in the world, is especially impressive.

The region around the base of Japan's highest and most beautiful peak, Fujiyama, is splendidly adapted for sightseeing, whether by motorcar over good roads, or by the slower method of walking over trails which lead across passes with striking views of Fuji, the five lakes at its base, and the near-by sea. One of the best hotels in Japan is at Miyanoshita, a popular resort in the hills in the Fuji district, and new foreign-style hotels have been put up in striking locations on the shores of Kawaguchi and Yamanaka, two of the Fuji five lakes.

The older civilization of Japan is in the so-called Kwansai district, which lies some distance south and west of Tokyo. The most beautiful and distinctive of Japan's large cities is Kyoto, the capital of medieval Japan. Although its population is in the neighborhood of 1,000,000, Kyoto is a city without large factories or towering office buildings. It is rather a center of temples and gardens and palaces, of artists and artisans, symbolizing Old Japan as much as its bustling next-door neighbor, Osaka, center of the metal and textile industries and generally a business metropolis, embodies Japan's material progress during the last 70 years.

In Kyoto are the Emperor's Palace and the Shogun's Palace of the pre-Restoration times. Japan's Emperors are still crowned in Kyoto. The palaces are filled with specimens of classical Japanese art, delicately painted screens, lacquer work of various kinds. Many richly decorated temples and the so-called Golden and Silver Pavilions add to the color of the old capital. Kyoto offers tempting material for the collector of curios; fans and kimonos, cloisonnes, fine work in lacquer, bamboo, bronze, and porcelain.

Typical of Picturesque Japan

Black Star; Newman from Wide World; Publishers; Keystone; Paul's Photos

Everyday Scenes That Greet Eye of the Tourist

Starting at the top one sees at the left a small fishing village on Oshima Island and at the right a street in the city of Nagaski on the island of Kyushu. The central picture shows the wooded temple grounds of Kasuga Park at Nara. The lower right shows "Grandfather" taking keen delight in making a boat for his eager grandson while at the left may be seen the quaint fishing craft at Beppu.

Tour-a-bouts

New England's colorful autumn scenery, which usually reaches its peak sometime during the middle of next month, suffered a setback last Wednesday when the 100-mile hurricane swept through the northern woodlands to down scores of trees and snatch off countless leaves. Officials believe, however, that the mountain areas will offer, though somewhat modified, its usual colorful spectacle.

* * *

So popular has become the flying trip to Bermuda that Pan American Airways officials have been forced to issue a commuters ticket. This ticket provides for 21 one-way passages, or 10 round trips, at a discount of 28 per cent under the regular one-way rate.

* * *

The N. Y. K. Line has decided to christen its four new 4,000-ton freight steamers, now under construction, after the well-known Japanese mountains Myoken Maru, Myoho Maru, Myogi Maru, and Myoko Maru.

* * *

The commonly held and widely publicized notion that Old Faithful geyser, Yellowstone national park's most famous, erupts every 63 minutes will have to be revised in the light of scientific evidence. Naturalists have just completed what they believe to be their most accurate observation of the geyser and they found that the average interval for 917 daylight eruptions was 66.39 minutes.

* * *

Tourists returning from Poland this fall are bringing with them as their most precious souvenirs specimens of hand-spun and hand-woven linens made in peasant cottages, according to officials of the Gdynia American Line. Recent activities of a society formed to foster peasant handicraft industries have resulted in bringing into shops in Wilno, Warsaw, Cracow and other large Polish cities examples of an ancient art where travelers from abroad could see them.

* * *

Fares to Australia and the Far East will be substantially reduced by Imperial Airways beginning Oct. 1, according to an announcement from Cunard White Star, General Agents in the United States. These reductions follow closely upon the increased services which Imperial Airways have put into operation with their fleet of 28 flying boats.

* * *

Persia, today known as Iran, has just completed a $150,000,000 railway, linking the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea, according to word received from E. Salaman, manager of the American Express Travel Service. The new route passes through Teheran, the capital, and joins Bandar-Shah on the Caspian and Bandar-Shapur on the Gulf. More than 860 miles long, it has taken almost 11 years to build and represents the work of engineers from 11 countries, including the United States. It will open two of the richest regions of the country and greatly facilitate travel in this part of the world.

* * *

At Budapest in Hungary is a statue to Anonymous, a notary who wrote a chronicle of Hungarian history, the first page of which having his name was lost; hence the commemoration of an unknown historian.

Course to Feature Era of Crime Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An educational course featuring "the new era in the success against crime into which the Country is now entering" will be given here this fall starting early in October, by the School of Law Administration in the Bar Building. Those who have registered include school teachers, probation officers, and correctional employees.

The school, which began introductory sessions last spring, has recently been chartered by the University of the State of New York. Its trustees are Dean Roscoe Pound, of Harvard University; Dr. John Dewey, Dr. G. Kirchwey, Judge Jonah J. Goldstein, and Judge Ewing Cockrell. To give widespread knowledge to what has actually been done to lessen crime in various parts of the world is the main purpose of the instruction. Leaders in crime prevention will have opportunity to hear what other leaders have done.

Netherlands Navy To Extend Defense

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Government announced a naval expansion program today "to safeguard the Country's overseas' trade" and to include 11 motor torpedo boats, 10 seaplanes armed with torpedoes, six escort vessels, and one reserve gunboat.

The Netherlands' Indies Navy also may be increased by eight motor torpedo boats and 12 seaplanes. Additional airdromes are to be built at home.

School of Stage Builds Audience For Play House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Cleveland Play House opened its twenty-third season Sept. 19, with a schedule that includes tried and proven scripts, and several plays never produced before in America. In addition, various educational activities are being resumed, particularly in work with children.

The Play House maintains a permanent company, with a fixed policy, and it operates nightly, with the exception of Mondays, for a 37-week season. Plays are presented in two theaters, housed under the same roof. Although gifts of Clevelanders made the institution possible, it is now self-supporting and exists on its income from admissions, which are on both a subscription and a non-subscription basis.

An ambitious repertory has been scheduled, including two prize plays, "Shadow and Substance" and "Our Town," and such a popular choice as "Star Wagon," by Maxwell Anderson. In addition, the Play House plans to produce Edna St. Vincent Millay's "Conversation at Midnight" and Beverly Nichols' "Mesmer." A translated play as yet unproduced in America and under consideration is "The Resurrection of Citizen Michael." Two English plays are Galsworthy's "Strife," and Somerset Maugham's "For Services Rendered." In lighter vein are Philip Barry's "Spring Dance," and "Thark," a farce by Ben Travers. Under consideration are "Ethan Frome" and Ben Johnson's "Volpone."

For educational activity, a School of the Theater is maintained. This is an informal apprenticeship grouping, to include more than 40 young people from many parts of the country every year, who pay no tuition and who receive practical training in exchange for their time and services. Further, the Play House maintains affiliations with Western Reserve University, enabling graduate students in the department of drama to gain stage experience; and Cleveland an opportunity for laboratory practice.

A contributory branch of education is a Children's Theater. Opened in 1933, to provide free theater training to school children from 8 to 14, it has proved so successful that it has grown from a group of 100 to 500. Known as the Curtain Pullers, the group has increased its productions from two the first year to one a month now, and has increased its audience from 500 a season to 5,000. The only requirements for joining are interest, ability, and regular attendance.

The fee required for attendance at the Curtain Pullers' plays is 25 cents. Thus, the Children's Theater provides a program of pieces for a large juvenile audience. Moreover, an annual Shakespearean festival is held, in which special student matinees are given to which school children are admitted for 25 cents.

Last season, Play House performances enjoyed a total attendance of 112,000. The affairs of the institution are in charge of Frederic McConnell, director; K. Elmo Lowe, Associate Director, and Max Eisenstat, Assistant Director.

Cleveland to Test Radio In School-Operated System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — "Good morning, boys and girls. This is Station WBOE, Cleveland's radio school of the air, now coming direct to you from school headquarters."

That's what thousands of Cleveland students will hear when they return to classes this fall, for the school system is ready to begin operation of its own radio station, with a broadcasting studio in the Administration Building and receiving sets in each school.

It is believed to be the first public school-owned station of its kind in the country, set up to test new techniques in classroom radio that are expected to broaden the use of this factor in modern education.

The radio system was made possible by a grant of money from the General Education Board, which has selected Cleveland for important experimental work in this field.

All summer, school officials here have been busy getting the system ready for operation. They plan to begin with a program of classroom broadcasts similar to what has been done in Cleveland schools in preceding years through a local commercial station. With that as a starting point, they will branch into more experimental phases, trying new ideas, studying student reaction, shaping and reshaping their programs.

The initial daily programs, which will be for elementary grades, include spelling, history, art, music, geography, elementary science, writing, English, health, arithmetic, handcraft, and safety. Other broadcasts listed for an early trial include programs for parents of pre-school-age children, Parent-Teacher groups, and teachers.

Before the end of the term, school officials expect to add programs for junior and senior high school students, which will be largely pioneering work. They also are considering such things as biographical presentations, lessons in vocabulary building, spelling contests, quiz bees, current events, historical dramatizations, reading of poetry, working pupil activity into the school radio, use of the station for adult classes in the evening, and broadcasting of talks by nationally-known people visiting Cleveland.

The real experimental phases, however, will be attempted gradually, for the school executives directing the station believe it unwise to "try everything at once." The greatest emphasis will be placed on developing classroom broadcasts that will fit directly into the regular course of study, rather than being supplemental.

WPA Rolls Reach Peak of 3,102,062

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Works Progress enrollment reached a new peak for the fourth consecutive week today—3,102,062.

This figure, taken as of Sept. 10, compared with a previous program peak of slightly more than 3,000,000 in February, 1936. The present program crossed the 3,000,000 mark a month ago.

Enrollment on Sept. 10 showed an increase of 16,300 over the previous week. On Sept. 11, last year, enrollment stood at 1,458,830.

Administrator Harry L. Hopkins had said he did not expect WPA rolls to go beyond 3,100,000 on the current program.

While the new thousands were being added week by week, other records showed that 166,000 dropped off work relief rolls in July. WPA officials said many of them had found private employment and Aubrey Williams, Acting Administrator, remarked that hardly more than half the new enrollers had ever been WPA clients previously.

Juvenile Neighborhood Clubs Cut Delinquency 35 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — A two-year experiment here in the heart of a mile-square area which only 24 months ago was keeping police and truancy officers continually on the jump, has proved that boys and girls don't want to be criminals.

The area is known as Southtown, not a slum in the sense in which the term is used in areas of older settlement, but in many ways worse for youngsters to be reared.

It's a lowland part of the city, between the business district and the North Canadian river—where houses are old, many of them mere shanties in which cotton sharecroppers stay trying to eke out a livelihood from an unfriendly city. Yet the city is a little more courteous than the land from which they have been crowded.

That's a part of the area. The remainder is better, houses on fairly large lots, but with many handicaps to character building.

More than a third of all the juvenile delinquency came from there, and Oklahoma City stood very low in the Nation in its approach to the problem. Then came the Neighborhood Clubs. In 24 months the rate of juvenile delinquency dropped 35 per cent.

1,466 Children Reached

With a budget of only $6,600 a year a total of 1,466 children were reached last year. Eighty-four per cent of the money was spent on leadership, 10.6 per cent on program, and 5.4 per cent on building expenses.

A survey of the area revealed that out of 3,000 children only 148 were being reached by the usual character building organizations in the Community Fund. The children didn't have carfare, let alone the other small expenses for Boy Scout work. The program had to be taken to them.

The Young Men's Christian Association began the work by organizing boys' clubs. Soon the Young Women's organization had taken over the girls' work, and now they both share in the supervision of the program.

There is nothing sissy about the clubs. They take advantage of natural neighborhood gangs. But they give them a place to meet, not more than four blocks away. There are games to be played, things to do, and responsible leadership to keep the play healthy.

Three Community Centers

There are 53 leaders, two hired full time, six on part time, five furnished by the Works Progress Administration and 40 unpaid volunteers. The leaders learn by doing, then go out on the same basis to take over their clubs.

There are three Community Centers, one in a church and one in the school which serves the poorest area. The one for Negroes is in an old store. They are open from 9:30 a. m., until 9:30 p. m., and they are "places to hang out" where there's something doing all the time, games, classes, or meetings.

There is no rigid program. Every club, or gang, sets its own program.

In season there are athletic events between clubs of similar age—football, baseball, swimming, races, and games. There are books and a toy library where any child may get something with which to play for a day. There is instruction in tap dancing, piano and stringed instruments, cooking, and overnight camping trips.

When books are needed the Carnegie library and individuals supply them. Few are lost. When the toy library was set up the newspapers helped, children gave up toys which were no longer needed, and the city firemen repaired those which were broken.

There is no effort to compete with or supplant existing agencies.

Any program which can reduce juvenile delinquency 35 per cent in two years, which can make itself so powerful that courts sometimes recognize it as the place to which to parole first offenders, and which can so reduce disturbance as to put that area on an equal footing with more fortunate sections of town, is felt to be cheap at a price of $4.50 a child a year. That's what it costs to keep boys and girls out of the penitentiary as public charges for the rest of their lives under the Neighborhood Club program.

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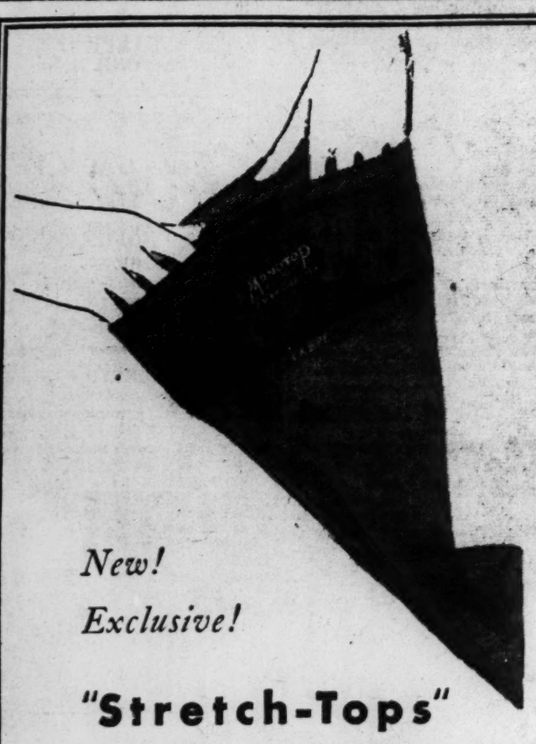

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LORD & TAYLOR
NEW YORK

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Women With Wings—They Win by Able Work

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Our Famous Ladybirds Are Just Girls With Sense and Vision

Women Fliers, Seen in a Group, as Recently, Impress One as Businesslike, Able, and Very Natural

By Helen Waterhouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

America's ladybirds are consistently sane, sensible persons, with high ideals about their chosen profession — aviation — and businesslike in their plans for the future, to boot. And they are coming to the fore, as never before in the history of the industry.

These facts were brought home at the three day National Air Race events in Cleveland recently, where not only a girl carried off top honors in the Bendix cross country race, but where a woman glider pilot starred in the field of acrobatics. And where another woman flier—just a high school girl, at that, proved herself extremely competent in the field of demonstrating new types of aircraft.

Women have abundantly proved that mentally they are fit to enter the aeronautical field and that physically they can stand the grind of long hours in the air and on the dusty airport, as well as the men. They frankly gave as their recipe for winning in this field, which has long been considered a male one—the facts that they do not drink, that they do not keep late hours, and that they live out-of-door lives with plenty of sports like tennis and swimming and skating for relaxation.

With the Ease of Seasoned Pilots

One saw them stepping briskly about the field in their slacks and tailored shirts—conferring with mechanics about motors, fiddling with gadgets on their instrument boards—looking their ships over with a practiced eye, and taking off now and again into the blue heavens with all the ease of seasoned pilots.

There was Miss Jacqueline Cochran the Bendix winner, for instance, an amazing young person, who stepped from her plane after nosing 10 men out of $12,500 by flying for more than eight hours across country through bad weather conditions, and who looked as fresh as a daisy as she emerged from the cockpit.

Miss Cochran confessed, of course, as the eager crowds surged about her, that she had put on a dash of lipstick as she taxied across the field. But her appearance was due mostly, she said, to the fact that for three weeks she had gone into training for this long night flight.

"I would go to bed at noon every day and sleep till midnight—12 hours straight—then stay up all night," she laughed. "Now I find difficulty in going to sleep at the normal time again. And I don't drink anything but milk," she said. "I guess I have proved that women can take it," she added happily.

Already this leading American woman flier is planning on persuading Cliff Henderson, manager of the Air Races to allow women to enter the Thompson Trophy race next year.

"That race around the pylons would not be as difficult as the Bendix for women," she declared. "Of course, the women should have specially built planes for the race, however."

Just Normal Girls

These girl fliers, it appears also, can switch easily from the role of businesslike pilot to one of complete femininity. Scarce had Miss Cochran left the sub-stratosphere on her record-breaking hop, than she was en route in to her hotel, where she changed into a fluffy evening gown for the big Aviation ball. And in the day after the races, one saw her wearing a new-fangled high-hat with a chin strap and a wool dress of clever design.

Again there was Miss Hanna Raitsch of Germany, the world's only woman test pilot, who did daring outside loops on her glider before the startled eyes of the thousands at the races. Weighing but 95 pounds, slender and blonde and sweet-faced, Miss Raitsch, if dressed in an old-fashioned bonnet and gown, might have stepped out of a picture of the mauve decade.

But she can hold the controls of ships screaming downwards out of the blue heights over German airfields at hundreds of miles an hour. She can take a helicopter aloft with such precision of operation, that she was even able to operate it inside of a big building in Germany, while thousands of spectators looked on entranced. She can do things with a glider that, it is said, no other pilot, man or woman, has ever been able to do before.

"I'm married to my work," she said in her broken English, her fluttering hands filling in with gestures the words she couldn't say.

"I have no boy friend. I do not drink or smoke. I sleep long, long hours at night—and aviation is my dream always." Yet later, she confessed shyly, that some day of course, she hoped to be married—like other girls.

Became Test Pilot

Miss Raitsch graduated from college with the idea that she wanted to be a missionary to Africa—a flying missionary. She took up gliding, in the famed German gliding center at Daarmstadt and soon was so perfected in the art that they made her a glider test pilot, and she gave up the African idea then and there.

Once she was sent on a tour of many countries to demonstrate her skill with the motorless ships. She traveled as far as South America, but this is her first visit to North America.

Later she entered the heavier-than-air field, and soon had become an expert pilot—so much so that she was given the difficult and dangerous task of test flying all types of ships.

Famed war time pilot Maj. Ernst Udet—now the air leader of Germany — discovered the little fraulein, and was so pleased with her prowess that he made her the only woman captain in the German air corps.

Her Description

She describes her famed helicopter flight in the German building thus:

"I went up over 100 feet in my helicopter, over the heads of 60,000 persons. Then I turned sidewards and banked 180 degrees, and flew forwards and backwards through the hall. Then I—how is it you say it?—I landed."

One saw Fraulein Raitsch clad in a white ruffled evening gown, dancing at the Aviation ball, along with Miss Cochran and the others, soon after she had stepped from her ship in which she had just done an amazing series of aerobatics.

The little girl demonstrator of a new type of ship was Miss Helen Jones, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. One of the youngest licensed girl pilots in the United States, Helen was the only feminine participant in the daily Parade of Progress in which planes of new and radical design were flown in front of the stands for the crowds to see. She received her license at the age of 16.

Understands Mechanics

Helen was flying a ship equipped with the Everel single blade propeller designed to operate at a more efficient angle, it is claimed, than the ordinary two-blade propeller, and which is said to give increased efficiency in performance. At first glance, the single blade gave an odd appearance to her plane, but as she whirred smoothly through the air, spectators decided that here was an interesting development in aviation, and one worthy of being studied.

And presently the slender 18-year-old girl was surrounded by veteran pilots, all eager to learn the story of the new single-bladed "prop." Helen could tell them, too, talking technical terms with the best of them.

She comes by her love of aeronautics naturally, for her father, Jesse Jones, has been a pilot and an airport manager in Lancaster for 16 years. And she spends most of her time at airports when she isn't attending Lancaster High School, she says, and her goal is to attend an aeronautical college, and to take up aeronautical sales as a profession.

The Ninety-Niners

There were other girls, less prominently engaged in the meet, of course. Some of the old timers were there to attend the gathering of the "Ninety-Niners," famed organization of women pilots. There was Miss Blanche Noyes, the only girl who is doing air mapping work for the Bureau of Air Commerce, and who traverses the United States selling towns on the idea that they must mark their roofs for the safety of the pilot.

There was Miss Ruth Nichols, who was preaching the gospel of "safe flying first and foremost" in a speech she made at the "Ninety-Niner" banquet. Ruth knows her subject from firsthand experience.

Miss Viola Gentry, one of the pioneer American women fliers, was another air fan at the races who has learned the lesson of safety. Mrs. Bennie Howard, better known as Maxine, was also there, preaching the gospel of safe flying.

Courageous Miss Nancy Love Harkness was there, still carrying on demonstrations in the Gwynn Aircar which was the plane that Capt. Frank Hawks was demonstrating at the time of his crash. There were others—too numerous to mention.

It took a male pilot at the races to sum them all up as "Great guys and good sports and fine pilots."

Wide World

Jacqueline Cochran, Who Carried Off Top Honors in the Recent Bendix Cross-Country Race, Is Typical of Many Able Women Fliers in Her Serious Professional Approach to Aviation and Her Disarming Naturalness as Simply a Wholesome, Happy Girl.

Everything Co-operates With The Upward Hair-Do

Gowns, Jewelry, Shoes—All Point in the Same Direction

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

With that sheer cleverness which directs the creators and promoters of fashions, the style of high-combed tresses has been so co-ordinated with other trends that it is difficult to take it or leave it according to one's personal taste. The new hats look best when perched on the up-swept coiffure; the new necklines, many of them, would create disturbing effects in association with hair that flowed full and free across the nape; even the shoulders with their perky height and the shoes with their lofty platforms, seem to point commandingly upward.

For the doubtful follower, some clever compromises have been devised. For example, the arrangement may be high in front, sloping from the brow to a pile of puff curls on top, while in the back there is no evidence of up-sweep, only another cluster of curls.

Consistency for the Orthodox

The orthodox movement at the back, however, is up from the neck in a brief expanse of uncurled and unwaved strands; and that from the temple, a fairly tight, curving ascent to the crown, and that from the forehead, a sharp rise to the strategic point of decoration. Beginning with this plan, skilled hairdressers of course modify it according to the shaps of their client's face, her features, and her age. But the climax is always on top.

Hair of shoulder-length is excellent for these arrangements, for it can be drawn to the summit and still offer a couple of inches to the operator for the creation of curls and puffs and rolls. Indeed length is more desired than bulk, and the custom is to thin-out the hair where it is so thick as not to mold the head and to taper it so that there are many different lengths.

Day and Evening Both

A good deal is being said about the necessity of very frequent visits to the hairdresser, in order to be properly coiffed for business and also for the evening. To us this difficulty seems exaggerated. The average woman should have little difficulty in combing out her hair and putting in larger or smaller curls and setting them at different angles, merely by rolling the hair over her finger. Furthermore, the contrast between a daytime and an evening coiffure is really not so extreme as might be supposed. A daytime coiffure with the addition of ribbon bows and giddy combs and ornaments, at once takes on a formal aspect. Curls are usually smaller and more numerous for formal arrangements, but there is no hard-and-fast convention about this.

Combs Newly Designed

It is a gala day for jewelers and the manufacturers of "notions," for on mountainous perches hair is much less secure than in the lower reaches, and must be secured with pins, combs, barrettes, bands, and bows. These old appurtenances are newly designed with grip teeth, curved teeth, and flexible frames that can be gently curved so as to follow the lines of the head. Tortoise shell, amber, various compositions, silver, and gold are all brought into the picture and wrought with ornamental heads, often presenting floral sprays and ribands.

Moreover, new preparations for holding the hair smooth are daily popping out of the market. For example, a special wax is recommended for unruly ends that may disfigure the back of the neck by disengaging themselves from the rank and file of strands that climb up toward the crown; and there are delicately adhesive lotions that subdue the will-to-flight.

Brushes Again

Efforts are being made to re-establish the use of brushes, which have been somewhat in the discard since professional styling superseded the amateur care and arrangement of women's tresses. Brushes which demonstrate new technics are used and sold in many beauty salons. One of these has rubber bristles, or "fingers," that are flexible, and the mass is molded into a cup-like shape that fits the head at various points. For very fine hair, pigs' bristles (from the Siberian boar) are recommended; and for heavy, coarser hair bristles three inches high and flattened are in order. The brushes themselves are presented in shapes that conform to the problem to be met. Narrow shapes are found to be more efficient with short hair, while wide flanks for long, thick hair are more thorough. A new device is a combination of brush and comb; that is, the comb is so attached to the brush that it can be used at the same time or it can be folded back out of the way. Slotted metal backs conducive to easy cleansing are characteristic of all types.

Thus, although we flatter past periods by recalling them, we are happy to demonstrate at all points the progress toward perfection which has been made since they had their little day!

A Young Face and a Lovely Hairline—So Charles of the Ritz Uses Both to Advantage in This Coiffure Softly Waved Off the Natural Hairline. Taffeta Bows Are Among the Fetching New Ornaments Now Being Used.

Benedict Frenkel

Soft, Upswept Curls in an Evening Hair-Do That You Yourself Can Comb More Simply for Daytime, and Then Brush to Its Original Arrangement. By American Hair Design Institute.

Delar

Coiffure Designed by Bernard az Guro, Who Maintains That the Combed-Up Hair-Do, in the Hands of an Operator Skilled to Analyze Faces, Can Be Made Equally Becoming to Women Whose Type Is Best Served by Severe Coiffures and to Those Whose Type Require Soft Curls and Undulations.

High Curls Seem to Beg for Ornaments, and There Are All Kinds From Which to Choose. Beaded Buds and a Pearl-Studded Comb Add a Gala Note to This Coiffure by Charles of the Ritz.

Extra Jobs Long Neglected?

They Vanish When One Works With a Purpose and a Plan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is not so difficult for a mother to get her work done on time and even to get in a few extra jobs if she is clear and definite in her thinking about what she wants to do. A purpose and a plan lead to accomplishment.

I have found it interesting to apply this idea during the last few weeks to different phases of my work, especially to those parts that had seemed rather formidable or that I was inclined to neglect.

There was the spring housecleaning, for instance, something that always looks like a big job. It would not be possible to crowd it all into a few days for my time was well filled already. I decided that two mornings a week would be all that could be devoted to it, but by knowing exactly what I wanted to accomplish on those mornings and by getting off with a good early start each day—I have learned from experience that "the morning hour carries gold in its mouth"—the work was finished without any great difficulty.

Even If It Took a Month

Then there was a typing job of some hundred pages. It had been long neglected, waiting for a more convenient time, a few free days. I decided to go at it at once. It was worth doing. Then why not get it done? Even if it took a month, and it might for I could work on it an hour only occasionally, but that was better than putting it off any longer. By centering my attention on it and by planning to have the materials easily available when I did have a free hour, it was finished.

A music teacher quite unknowingly gave an added incentive right along this line. We were talking about the possibility of my seven-year-old boy taking music lessons when school opened in the fall. She said, "He has had a little start and if you would spend even five minutes a day with him all summer giving him drill in recognizing the notes, it would save many hours next fall. That little bit of drill day after day works wonders. It often can be given in the form of play, too," she added, and went on to tell me more in detail how to go about it. The result is that we are spending a few minutes each day practicing reading the notes. But the idea has meant more to me than just this practice. It has helped me to appreciate the importance of five-minute periods and the accomplishment that results when they are used with a definite purpose and a plan.

Those Little Odd Jobs

Working with a purpose and a plan have helped surprisingly in clearing up those little odd jobs about the house that so easily are neglected. The bit of mending I had tucked away, the drawer in my desk that needed straightening, the letter I had put off writing. I listed a few of these illusive tasks, decided when to do them, and they were soon done.

After finding how much the idea helped me in my own work, I became interested in observing others to see if it might not be one secret of accomplishment on their part.

We have a neighbor who, whether consciously or not, evidently has set before herself the art of being friendly to newcomers on our block. She carries flowers to them, calls on them, and does other little things that so often are neglected because one's thought is not definitely directed toward the doing.

A Hint From the Boys

It is not just from grown-ups that one learns. The boys in a family of my acquaintance have given me interesting and helpful illustrations. I have observed the direct way they go about their college studies, their outside jobs, and their hobbies. Their achievement is a joy to see.

I told a friend about these boys one day and how much I had learned from them of the value of having a purpose and a plan.

"A purpose and a plan," my friend repeated. "I never thought of wording it in just that way. It is a good idea." And then she added, "Why don't you put it in an article for other mothers?"

Ever since she suggested it, that is what I have intended to do. But I found myself procrastinating until I realized that the article never would be written until I put into practice in the doing of it the very thing I was to write about and worked toward it with "a purpose and a plan." So that is what I did and that is why you have it here.

Viola Holley

GARDENING

Building the Perennial Border

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newton Highlands, Mass.

Late September or early October is a good time to build a perennial border. After half a dozen years of experience with two borders, each 80 feet long and five in width, the writer is coming to the conclusion that with most varieties, fall transplanting has advantages over spring transplanting. The plants get settled, their roots take hold, and we have had a minimum of loss. Then in the early spring, these fall-transplanted clumps start ahead very rapidly.

Experience has shown that adequate preparation of the border pays handsome dividends in healthier, better growing clumps and more beautiful blooms. Superficial treatment of the top soil is not sufficient. It may cost a little to prepare the bed, but since it will be in use for years, the extra cost at the beginning should not deter one.

⁂

First of all, select a spot where the drainage will be efficient. Don't build a border at the lowest spot in the garden where the water stands after a rain. Neither should it be in a spot that is very light and sandy. Many perennials demand a great deal of food for maximum results. If there is a choice of soils, heavy loam is better than light. However, light loam with adequate drainage is better than heavy soil in a spot where there is poor drainage. It is not difficult to build up a soil with manure, peat moss, and fertilizers.

The bed should be dug to a depth of 20 to 24 inches. If there is the least doubt about drainage, put in a six-inch layer of rocks, old bricks, pieces of cement, or cinders.

Then before the soil is put back, it should be sifted. One of our beds was sifted, the other was not. And the writer can say with feeling that it more than pays to take this preliminary precaution to get the soil in the finest of tilth. It is easy to make one's own sifter with pieces of two-by-fours and a piece of heavy half-inch mesh wire. A size 30 by 36 inches to put over a sturdy box works well.

⁂

Don't save the top soil to put on last. Mix it all up as you go along. Then the roots of the plants will have an incentive to go down deeply for food and moisture. This is a great help in midsummer when usually there is a dry period of several weeks.

When the soil has been sifted so that all grass roots, weed roots and large stones have been eliminated, fertilize with bone meal and a general commercial fertilizer. If the soil is either very light or very heavy, work in peat moss. Then give it a thorough watering so the food elements will soak into the soil.

⁂

When it comes to the choice of plants, each of us has his particular favorites. That's part of the fun of gardening! There are, however, a few general principles one should keep in mind. Make your plans so there will be blossoms all season long. Use high and low growing plants in rotation. Plants such as delphiniums, veronicas, phloxes, and oriental poppies need room to develop large, luxuriant clumps. Violets, aconitum or monkshood, columbine, may be kept to smaller clumps in circumference if one has the necessary firm will to prune severely.

The writer's experience seems to show that the border will benefit from three fertilizations annually: very early in the spring, mid-July, and just before the ground freezes in November. This is in the latitude of Boston. About a cupful per clump of 5-8-7 general fertilizer is applied in spring and midsummer, and a cupful of bone meal in very late autumn.

H. S. P.

A Friday Column.

Soups—Savory Ways to Start the Menu

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The menu that starts off bravely with a toothsome morsel of savory goodness is bound to go well, even though the housewife's technique in cookery leaves much to be desired.

The soup may be anything from an appetizer to an entire meal. It should be piquant, agreeable and, when served in the winter months, piping hot.

Soups are divided into two classes, those with stock and those without. Soups with stock have for their basis beef, veal, mutton, fish, poultry or game. A few varieties are: Bouillon, made from lean beef, delicately seasoned and usually cleared; brown soup stock, made from beef (two-thirds lean beef and the remainder bone and fat) highly seasoned with vegetables, spices, and sweet herbs; cream soups, made of vegetables or fish with milk, usually thickened, except oyster soup. Thin white sauce or one tablespoon each of flour and fat to each cup of milk is the basis of the cream soups; purées, which are the same as cream soups except that the vegetables are forced through a strainer and always retained in the mixture.

Soup accompaniments are: soup sticks, bread cut in strips and browned; salt wafers, heated until crisp; parsley, chopped finely and sprinkled over the top of the soup; celery, cold and crisp, is also good.

To give character to cream soups, season them with a small quantity of minced parsley and onion. (The onion requires cooking; the parsley, only a minute in the steaming liquid.)

Save your coarse celery leaves; dry them, and sometime use them for this purpose, either with the parsley or instead of it. These seasonings will make a very different viand of cream of celery, carrot, pea, spinach, peanut, mushroom, salmon, potato, and other soups.

Sometimes I serve freshly popped corn with soup instead of the usual crackers. This pleases the children.

Nearly all stock soups are improved in flavor by adding a cup of tomatoes.

Here are the recipes for two soups which my family enjoys:

Peanut Soup

Peel and slice
2 large potatoes and cook in sufficient water to insure against burning dry, adding
1 small onion, minced. When the potatoes are tender, mash or put through a colander, and add
1 quart milk. Season with
Salt and
Pepper and
1 large tablespoon peanut butter mixed to a liquid paste with part of the hot milk. Do not boil.

Soup Supreme

Cover a fresh soup bone with cold water and let it come gradually to a boil, then simmer slowly until the meat is tender. Do not salt until the cooking is done. When the meat is done strain the broth through a cloth. To
1 quart of this broth add
1 medium-sized potato diced, and
½ cup washed rice. Let cook until tender, then add
1 can tomatoes, chopped fine. Let come to boiling point and add
1 tablespoon flour mixed with
1 cup sweet cream. Let boil about 5 minutes and season with
Pepper and
Salt. For a "dressed up soup" strain a quarter of this soup and add
1 teaspoon sugar
Few bits of celery
Pinch of curry powder, and
Mace and
Dash of cayenne pepper.

(Mrs.) L. C.

With the Basques in Oregon

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wives of civil engineers with locating parties have many adventures in homemaking; and one of the most interesting that came to this writer was a period spent among the Basque people in the little town of Jordan Valley, down in the rolling desert country of southeastern Oregon.

During the long severely cold winter we made a comfortable home in a two-room apartment in the hotel and from our windows facing the main street (road) we were entertained with a continuous frontier show. There were Piute Indians (and one of the squaws made a pair of beaded moccasins for our baby); cowboys and cowgirls, who sometimes rode their horses onto the sidewalks to amuse and startle the townspeople; the horse-drawn sleigh which brought the mail when the road was impassable for cars;—and always the Basques, talking rapidly to each other in their strange language that is musical in the way castanets are musical.

⁂

I was tremendously interested in the Basque people, who, although they come from Spanish and French provinces in the Pyrenees are neither Spanish nor French, but a distinct race who have kept their own language and customs for generations. Our eldest daughter, now five, was born at the home of Basque friends and our nurse, a brown-haired, light-complexioned woman, beautifully groomed and poised, had come from Bilbao a number of years before. (Many of the friends and relatives of these people have suffered during the Spanish War.)

Although the house of the Basques with whom we stayed, boasted practically no conveniences, everything was kept immaculate: brass beds shining, bed linens beautifully ironed, and baby clothes fresh and white. Everyone in the family cooperated in the upkeep of the home, chores being provided for even the smallest children.

The Basque women are excellent cooks, and I learned much from them about economical cooking, as they have the knack for making savory meals from the most ordinary foods. It seems to be largely a matter of careful but imaginative seasonings—tiny bits of bacon and onions fried together and added to boiled beans, or small sausages; or even potatoes cooked with beans, rice cooked down in milk with a bit of sugar, and a few sticks of cinnamon added to make a creamy rice pudding; or chopped boiled eggs sprinkled over the homemade vegetable soup. They usually serve several kinds of meat at a meal, often with an accompaniment such as pickled green peppers, or a sauce made with dried red peppers and onions added to meat juices. They are fond of vegetables and green salads, but their desserts are usually very simple.

⁂

The Basque hotels attract many outsiders, and besides the cooking the guests are usually interested in the old country dances which these people still keep alive. They all love fun and gayety and their children are taught to dance almost as soon as they can walk.

I found it necessary to rearrange some of my trained ideas on child care when my usually staid and dignified nurse executed a few steps of the fandango with my week-old daughter in her arms! Another time she "walked" the month-old baby of her niece across the bedroom floor for my amusement—and most certainly my amazement! But their babies are healthy and happy and seem not to mind being treated like dolls. And I, on my part, found it good to be jarred loose from my own training and traditions for a time, while getting a glimpse of someone else's. So I look back upon my homemaking adventure among the Basques as a happy and profitable experience.

A Friday column

The Lady of the Pencils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Lady of the Pencils quite frequently finds herself the target for witticisms aimed pleasantly at her championship of the common lead pencil as a household implement. She brought the pencil habit from the business world into her own home and considers this small article one of the biggest items in her efficiency program. So she goes blithely on her way—making her lists, jotting down all the little memoranda which would otherwise clutter her thinking, keeping her various records and accounts, scattering pencils at advantageous places about the house.

6—Small Uses

There are smaller uses to which The Lady puts her pencil. On her desk a pad carries a weekly list of things she wishes to accomplish—calls to be made, letters to be written, engagements to be kept, home duties to be performed.

A small book holds a list of giftdays to be remembered, together with gift suggestions for friends and members of the family, jotted down as she hears wishes expressed.

Boxes and bundles which are stored away have their contents noted on labels to avoid confusion later.

A pencil in the machine drawer is no small blessing on busy sewing days. It makes notations, lists items to be purchased, and marks the perforations and notches in patterns.

An ornamental memorandum pad in the bathroom serves as a reminder of toilet articles to be bought, and likewise carries many a nightly note left for the earliest riser.

Unexpected Guests

If company comes unexpectedly and I want to serve a little something to eat I make hot chocolate and the following quick dainties: I butter unsalted crackers, place half of a marshmallow on top of each and place under a slow flame in the oven until the marshmallows melt and are brown.

(Mrs.) R. C. D., Washington

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Danno

THERE was a cardboard sign on the wire gate. I can't resist an informal sign; I walked up and read it. These courts, it said, were reserved between two and six p. m. for play for the Conrad Siebold Cup. I had forgotten about the tournament; it was just two o'clock then, and I pushed open the gate and went in. It is not every day that an idle afternoon and a tennis tournament agree so neatly.

A crowd of fellows in white stood around on the east court, looking at the entry list, waiting with racquets under their arms. Willie Kipp was there, and Carter Wayland; Jun Tsukada talking American slang; Harry MacDonald, taut as the strings of his own racquet, and the Peters brothers, damp from a warm-up set on the practice court. There was some last-minute uncertainty over the first-round bracketing; the tournament chairman, deep within the huddle, was explaining, gesticulating, setting things straight.

At one side, in the shade, sat Mr. Danno. He was in tennis clothes, too, and had three racquets on the bench beside him. He was well known; Willie Kipp, the Peters boys, Jun Tsukada and some of the others had learned their tennis from him. He had been the tennis instructor on these courts for years. I sat down beside him. "I suppose you're out here to pull for your pupils."

"More than that," said Mr. Danno. "I'm going to play against them. I'm entered in the tournament."

I took a look at the entry board. Sure enough, down near the bottom was written the name of D. Danno.

It was hard to think of him as a player, for he had traveled in a different direction for so long. Repeatedly he had told us: "I'm not a player, I'm a teacher." And all summer we had seen him on the courts with the children—in whites, in shorts, in little pink dresses. Handing out racquets and balls to those who hadn't brought any.

"Face the net," he would say first. "Take a good look at yourself so. Because never again under my instruction will you stand facing the net. Tennis is a sidewise game. Now, here is the forehand. Watch."

Mr. Danno makes a motion that might have been lifted from a colonial dance on the lawn of Carvel Hall.

He is all over the court, directing, explaining, correcting. He burns, with the unselfed flame of the teacher. No one lacks attention. The class is supposed to last one hour; it runs for two, or as long as there is tennis to be taught and children who wish to learn it.

With his classes, and the private lessons he gives outside, Mr. Danno hasn't much time to play. I did see him, one evening, working out with Jun Tsukada. It was a picture, because every motion, every stroke that the boy made was a precise copy of his teacher's style. But faster. As I stood there, Jun drove a ball that ticked the tape on top of the net, fell over and landed for set point.

"Good boy!" said Mr. Danno, and rushed to the net to shake hands. He said to me: "Three years ago I taught him which end of a racquet was which. And look—he beats me, now!"

* * *

D. Danno's first opponent in the tournament was Carter Wayland. Carter had been a Danno pupil once, but had wandered from the fold; he had found other counsel that he liked better. Danno played an easy, accurate game against Carter, working him back and forth across the baseline, dropping his shots in the corners. He won 6—2, 6—2 and sat down, hardly breathing, while Carter went to a practice court and began working, humbly, to see what was wrong with his form.

"But I won't go far," said D. Danno. "I'm no tennis player."

In the second round, he encountered a violent stranger who drove into the net and the backstop with such vigor and bad judgment that all D. Danno had to do was keep out of the way and let his opponent beat himself. They shook hands afterward, the stranger disappeared, and Mr. Danno again rested.

"The first thing to learn, in tennis," he volunteered, "is how to get along with yourself. When you can do that, you can have fun out of the game, win or lose."

"You're in the third round already," I pointed out. "That's good."

He shrugged. "I won't last much longer. I'm no tennis player. Just a teacher."

His third round opposition was Harry MacDonald. Harry was one of his present pupils, in his third year; he had been doubtful about entering a tournament, but Mr. Danno had insisted it would be good experience. "But don't try to dazzle us," said the teacher. "Take it easy."

The trouble was that Harry was young. He couldn't play easily. While he was cold, he took two games from D. Danno; then he began to feel confident, and started slamming them into the net. After the first set, as they were changing courts, Danno said: "Stop it, Harry. You're supposed to beat me. Slow down and play the way you know is right."

The boy nodded grimly, but he was excited. The wilder he got, the more calm and settled was D. Danno—letting the hard ones go by him, content to get hold of the easier ones and sneak them back over the net. Harry, in spite of his youth, got very tired; he tripped over his own feet, and dropped his racquet.

Mr. Danno won, 6—3, 6—0, easily and sadly.

* * *

It was two days later, when the tennis instructor had somewhat recovered from this disappointment, that he played Jun Tsukada. One realized suddenly that not many remained in the tournament; it was the quarter finals. Mr. Danno had done surprisingly well. "But here is where I bow out," he grinned as he went onto the court against Jun.

They played alike, a steady, deep-driving baseline game, getting the ball back, letting the other fellow make the errors. It was a long match, a beautiful thing to see. The gang gathered along the benches, and the heads turned in unison as the ball went back and forth. Then Danno drove a ball that took line dust out of Tsukada's backhand corner, and the Japanese leaped the net and grabbed Mr. Danno's hand. Danno had won, 7—5, 6—4.

The teacher was disturbed. "What was the matter, Jun?"

"Nothing. I never played better in my life."

"Nonsense." Mr. Danno sat down and pulled his shirt away from him with his fingertips. "You beat me in match play, and I expect you to beat me in tournament play. I'm ashamed. People around here will get the idea I'm a poor teacher."

He gathered up his racquets and turned toward the locker room. "Maybe I am," he added over his shoulder.

* * *

It was Willie Kipp who played Mr. Danno in the semi-finals. Willie had coached with him for four years; he was just as steady as Mr. Danno, just as accurate, and three times as fast. He shook hands with his old teacher before the match, and then drove balls that exploded at his feet, that punched out the corners, balls so fast that D. Danno never even saw them. Willie was a machine, his face expressionless, his stroking without a flaw. Danno, caught flatfooted again and again, grinned and tried his best, but Willie was too much tennis player. He won in twenty minutes, 6—4, 6—2.

Mr. Danno whacked Willie on the shoulder. "That's the way I like to see a young fellow play. You were great. Congratulations!"

The impassivity was gone from Willie's face; he was bubbling with enthusiasm. "Aw," he said. "Aw. You played nice, too, Mr. Danno. And every time I got a point I was thinking: 'That's the way he said to do it.'"

My mind flashed back to the familiar summer picture—of Mr. Danno on the court with a group of children, tossing them racquets and balls like confetti. "Keep your strokes simple. No flourishes, no top spin. The more flourishes the more chances to make mistakes. Try your forehand, now."

Mr. Danno would rush about the court. "A little more backswing, Gladys. And you, Miss, are lagging your racquet. Keep the head up. Mickey, your right foot should be back farther. Mary, that was just right. Good girl!"

* * *

D. Danno had lost, he was out of the tournament, and yet he was happy. Willie, too, seemed pleased beyond expectation; he had won other matches without more than a noncommittal grunt. Other players along the benches were slapping Mr. Danno on the shoulder. And I, though I had been rooting for Mr. Danno all along, felt no disappointment at Willie's victory.

Danno went right past me on his way to the club house. He flipped his racquet and nodded, his face wet and shining. "Hot as a firecracker, wasn't he?" he said. "Nice little player."

After a while, I was able to figure the thing out. The match, all along, had been between D. Danno as a player and Mr. Danno as a tennis teacher. As a player, he was strange to most of us; but, as a teacher, we had known him of old. And, as a teacher, he had just won himself a match.

JOHN F. HAYES

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TILLAMOOK BAY, ON THE OREGON COAST

THE Oregon coast line stretches north and south for three hundred miles. There are smooth, sandy beaches, interspersed with bold cliffs and rocky shores and comparatively few harbors of any size, Tillamook Bay being one of the largest. If one is near the shore, there are lovely vistas of the sea to be observed through the branches of the firs, spruces, and alders.

The trees in the photograph are alders—botanically related to the birches. Even in the mild climate of the North Pacific Coast they change their appearance from month to month. The leaves do not turn color in the fall, but drop off while still green, leaving graceful, lacy branches with little, black pendent cones and smooth, grayish-white trunks.

There is a gradual change during the winter months as the reddish-colored buds swell and the catkins or tassels get ready to bloom. The tassels blossom in the early spring, before the leaves come out. Then the hillsides seem covered with a sort of elusive, almost lavender haze which changes to a light spring green as the leaves unfold. This lighter green develops during the late spring and early summer into the full, deep green of the mature leaves. The picture was taken in October.

Sunniva Learning to Write

WE WERE all sitting around the table in front of the fireplace, reading and working by the yellow lamplight. Outside, the night lay like a large, dark blanket and we were aware of the weight of the wind as much as of its shrieking rise and fall.

Astri was going to teach Sunniva how to write. She had drawn some lines across the top of a sheet of paper and below she had drawn more lines and had written something on them. These Sunniva was to use for a pattern.

Sunniva tried and tried, her head to one side and her tongue sticking out. After a while her mother wanted to see what she had done but Sunniva was very loath to show her.

"But, Sunniva, I have to see—" said Mama and took the paper. "Why, what in the world is this?"

Sunniva had drawn a great many other lines from those at the top of the page down to those at the bottom.

"Well, you see," Sunniva said eagerly, "those lines up there were so lonesome, and they went down to say 'Hello' to all those lines down there and now they're all having a good time togevver."

I expected to hear a little pedagogical lecture at this point but, instead, the teacher lifted her pupil up on her lap and told her she was a good little girl and that Mama had been stupid not to understand at once. Of course it had been no fun at all for the lines at the top of the page to be alone like that.

And the lesson for the evening wound up by Sunniva's drawing a picture of the woman who built herself a house and who, when she had finished, went to get some water, and kept slipping and falling all the way, until at last the drawing became a cat with a long tail. And then I had to draw something for her and afterwards we played Old Man of the Woods.—From "Storevik," by Gøsta af Geijerstam. (New York: Dutton.)

This Struck Me Most in America

I WAS staying last March on a ranch in the California desert. I slept in a cottage on the warm sand. The cottage contained a bedroom, a sitting-room, two shower-baths, a huge bowl of fresh oranges, and a faint desert lily in a vase. One had one's meals in the main building with the other guests, our host and his wife. There were clean deal tables in the dining-room, and two maids, called Martha and Helen, handed wide dishes of asparagus across our shoulders. A loud bell would ring when food was ready, and I would walk across from my cottage, through drifts of purple verbena and the desert primrose. At night one would not see the verbena, but the primroses would glimmer faintly and the smoke trees would rise suddenly in the moonlight, soft and sudden as the mist above some tropical marsh. . . .

One night we took our supper along the road and lit a fire under a red rock. . . When it was all over we gathered again under the red rock and our camp-fire crackled angrily to the dried branches with which we heaped it. A cowboy climbed to a ledge of the rock with a banjo and sang to us. He sang "Out On That Utah Trail" and he sang another song about "Git along, little dogey," which he explained was a lullaby addressed to young cows. Then he picked up his banjo and walked off into the night. By that time Martha and Helen had cleared the table and the other ranch hands had packed it and the pots and kettles back into the lorry. We remained by the fireside, where Martha and Helen joined us together with young Bob, who looked after the horses at the ranch. . . Martha was asked to sing to us. She sang some Scotch tunes which she had learnt from her mother. Then Bob sang "Ol' Man River." It was at that moment that I realized that America was something wholly different from Europe.

I reasoned as follows. Supposing that this picnic were taking place not in the California desert but in some clearing of the Kentish Weald. It would be quite possible that the two parlour-maids and the groom would be invited to join us around the fire. It would not be impossible that they would be asked to sing. But what would be wholly impossible would be that both the masters and the servants should treat this invitation as a matter of course. . . . I felt that this outright assumption of equality might remain perhaps the most intense of the many lessons which America had taught me. I was right in so feeling. The lesson has remained. . . .

I have heard much of American hospitality. I found it even more lavish in depression than it had been in the time of the Big Bull market. I had heard much of American kindliness. I found it more constant and more widespread than I had ever supposed. Yet after that night beside the camp-fire I came to realize that this hospitality, this kindliness, were both symptoms of something far more essential. I realized that they were symptoms of an instinctive sense of equality manifesting itself in spontaneous helpfulness. And this realization, as I have said, is the most important thing which I brought back with me.—From "Small Talk," by Harold Nicolson, (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

The Vitality of Traditional Costume

AS I have said, still further eastward, in Slovakia and Carpathian-Ruthenia, the old costumes, ceremonies, etc., have been kept up in their entirety. On working days you will see the people in the fields and vineyards in their typical simple dress, but on Sundays, holidays, and at family festivities the fine old painted chests and wardrobes yield up their store of fine garments which have been handed down from one generation to another and which were patiently embroidered by the peasants in their spare time. If you inspect these garments closely you will discover the enormous inventiveness of the people who designed them. The embroidery never repeats the same ornament or a similar grouping of colours. Nor will you find the slightest suggestion of bad taste or garishness. Every region and, indeed, every village has its own distinguishing patterns; moreover, the costumes of married women are different from those of the unmarried. This is due to the fact that the majority of the designs are symbols whose original meanings have been forgotten. Above all, Slovak and Ruthenian folklore abounds in vitality and colour. There are whole villages where you will find paintings everywhere—both inside and outside the wooden houses and churches.—By František Langer, in "Europe in 1938," edited by Eugene Fodor. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Resource

SPRING is no time for poems;
It is enough to be,
To share the wordlessness
Of sun and tree.

But when Fall closes in
And backward looks are long,
Then hearts must reassure
Themselves with song.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Out of Danger

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A STUDENT of Christian Science one day asked a friend for news of someone who had been suddenly stricken with illness. "Oh," said the woman, "she is better, but she is not out of danger."

This phrase attracted the attention of the Scientist, who silently declared the truth, as revealed in Christian Science, that man is never sick, because God never made sickness. As she began to consider it more closely, she saw that the danger which her friend dreaded was primarily mental, and that when the fear subsided the patient would be found to be "out of danger." She felt increasingly grateful for the teachings of Christian Science, which provide a sure retreat from both fear of and belief in danger by giving a clearer realization of the allness of God, good.

In the Bible we are told that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good" (Genesis 1:31). This statement leaves no place in God's creation for sickness, sin, fear, or belief in danger. These evils which seem rife in the world arise from a misconception of the nature of God and man.

The allegorical account of creation as material, found in the second chapter of Genesis, contains the statement that a deep sleep fell upon Adam. In this dream experience there occurred a train of material happenings, temptation, sin, fratricide, and discord.

The historical books of the Bible contain accounts of many errors of the human mind, which today may seem to be multiplied a thousand-fold. Here and there throughout the Bible, however, there sounds, like a trumpet call of Truth, the command to awake. The alert Christian Scientist perceives that this awakening is a spiritually mental process, an awakening from the Adam-dream of material sense to a recognition of man's true being as the child of God.

Mary Baker Eddy, in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," outlines a sure defence from danger when she writes (p. 495), "When the illusion of sickness or sin tempts you, cling steadfastly to God and His idea." And she continues, "Let neither fear nor doubt overshadow your clear sense and calm trust, that the recognition of life harmonious—as Life eternally is—can destroy any painful sense of, or belief in, that which Life is not." To keep this "calm trust" is to enter into "the secret place of the most High," a realm from which fear and doubt are excluded. To dwell thus in the presence of God is to be "out of danger" in the truest sense of the words; and since this safety is a spiritually mental state, it is possible to enter into it at any time and wherever one may find oneself.

Jesus was perpetually conscious of his oneness with his Father, and he taught his disciples to claim their sonship with God also. The Christian Scientist strives to keep his thought so pure and free from the encroachments of material beliefs and fears that he can at all times feel the presence of God, infinite Life, Truth, Love, who fills all space, and find refuge therein. Not only does he do this when confronted with suggestions of danger, but in those quiet hours when he is realizing the allness of Spirit and the consequent nothingness of everything opposed to it.

Let us consider how Christian Science can be applied to meet situations which to material sense seem dangerous. For example, should peril from accident be suggested, the student takes refuge in the truth that God is the only Life, and that as the reflection of Life, he is safely enfolded in Love's allness, and so is invulnerable, unassailable. Though he may not have time to declare this fact audibly, his thought, trained to dwell constantly on the reality of God's presence and power, is so imbued with the truth that it reaches out to Him spontaneously and such trust in God does not return void. Again, in the case of belief in danger from contagion, or infection, the Christian Scientist realizes clearly that because God, the only Mind, does not know pain or disease, no suggestion of these errors can formulate itself in his thought, or be manifested on his body. Should a temptation to sin assail him, he declares that God, being Soul, his spiritual sense is safe in the purity of Soul, and can therefore never be contaminated by evil suggestions.

Thus the Christian Scientist finds that spiritually to dwell with God is for him to be "out of danger." He learns to refuse to accept the arguments of a supposititious mind opposed to God which would attempt to rob him of his serenity, for he can prove the truth of the Biblical promise (Isaiah 26:3), "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Ārpus briesmām

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakuslejā angļu tekstā)

KĀDA Kristīgās Zinātnes skolniece vienu dienu valcāja savai draudzenei pēc jaunām ziņām par kādu cilvēku, kas piepeši bija saslimis. "Ak," sacīja šī sieviete, "viņai iet labāki, bet tā nav ārpus briesmām."

Šis izteiciens saistīja Zinātnieces uzmanību, kura klusi apgalvoja patiesību, kā tā atklāta Kristīgajā Zinātnē, ka cilvēks nav nekad slims, jo Dievs nekad nav slimību radījis. Kad viņa sāka to tuvāki pārdomāt, viņa redzēja, ka briesmas, no kurām viņas draudzene bijās, savā pamatā ir mentālas, un kad bailes nostātos, pacients tiktu atrasts kā esošs "ārpus briesmām." Arvien vairāk viņa sajuta pateicību par Kristīgās Zinātnes mācībām, kas gādā drošu paspārni kā pret bailēm tā pret briesmu pieņēmumu, dodot skaidrāku Dieva, labā, visumības izteņojumu.

Bībelē mums stāstīts, ka "Dievs uzlūkoja visu, ko viņš bija darījis, un redzi, tas bija ļoti labs" (1. Mozus 1:31). Šis paskaidrojums neatstāj Dieva radībā vietu slimībai, grēkam, bailēm vai ticībai briesmām. Šie jaunumi, kas pasaulē šķiet valdoši, ceļas no nepareiza Dieva un cilvēka dabas uztvēruma.

Allegoriskais nostāsts par radību kā materiālu, kas atrodams 1. Mozus grāmatas otrā nodaļā, satur paskaidrojumu, ka dziļš miegs uznāca Ādamam. Šai sapņu piedzīvojumā norisinājās vesela rinda materiālu notikumu,—kārdināšana, grēks, brāļa slepkavība un nesaskaņa.

Bībeles vēsturiskās grāmatas satur stāstus par cilvēciskā prāta daudzajiem maldiem, kas šodien šķiet pavairojušies tūkstoškārtīgi. Tomēr te vienā, te otrā vietā viscauri Bībelē, līdzīgi Patiesības taures saucienam, atskan pavēle uzmosties. Modrais Kristīgais Zinātnieks saprot, ka šī uzmošanās ir garīgi mentāla norise, atmošanās no materiālā saprāta Ādama sapņa, lai atzītu cilvēka kā Dieva bērna patieso esamību.

Mary Baker Eddy savā teksta grāmatā "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu) norāda uz drošu aizstāvēšanos pret briesmām, kad viņa raksta (495. lpp.): "Kad slimības vai grēka illūzija tevi kārdina, piekeries cieši Dievam un Viņa idejai." Un viņa turpina: "Ne bailes nedz šaubas lai neapēno tavu skaidro saprātu un tavu mierīgo paļāvību, ka saskanīgās dzīvības atzīšana,—kāda Dzīviba mūžīgi ir—var iznīcināt katru sāpju pilnu jēdzienu par to, vai ticējumu tam, kas Dzīvība nav." Uzturēt šo "mierīgo paļāvību" nozīmē ieiet "Visaugstākā patvērumā;" valstībā, no kuras bailes un šaubas ir izslēgtas. Uzturēties tādējādi Dieva klātbūtnē nozīmē atrasties "ārpus briesmām" vārda vispatiesākajā nozīmē; un tā kā šī drošība ir garīgi mentāls stāvoklis, tajā ieiet iespējams katrā laikā, lai kur cilvēks arī atrastos.

Jēzus nepārtraukti apzinājās savu vienību ar savu Tēvu, un saviem mācekļiem viņš arī mācīja pastāvēt uz savām dēla attiecībām ar Dievu. Kristīgais Zinātnieks cenšas turēt savas domas tik tīras un brīvas no materiālo pieņēmumu un baiļu iejaukšanās, ka viņš visos laikos var sajust Dieva, bezgalīgās Dzīvības, Patiesības, Mīlestības, klātbūtni, kas pilda visu izplatījumu, un atrast tur patvērumu. Viņš to dara ne tikai, kad viņš nostādīts briesmu sugestiju priekšā, bet tajās klusajās stundās, kad viņš ieteņo Gara visumību un no tās izrietošo visa tā neesotību, kas pretējs Garam.

Aplūkosim, kā Kristīgo Zinātni var pielietot situacijās, kuras materiālam saprātam šķiet bīstamas. Piemēram, ja briesmas draudētu no nelaimes gadījuma, skolnieks patveras patiesībā, ka Dievs ir vienīgā Dzīviba, un ka viņš kā Dzīvības atspoguļojums droši ietverts Mīlestības visumā un tā ir nelevainojams un neaizskarams. Kaut viņam arī nebūtu laika šo patiesību dzirdami apgalvot, viņa domas, kas ievingrinātas kavēties pastāvīgi pie Dieva klātesamības un spēka īstenības, ir tā patiesības caurstrāvotas, ka tās aizsniedz Viņu spontāni, un šāda uzticība Dievam neatgriežas tukšā. Vai atkal gadījumā, kad tiek ticēts sērgas vai pielipšanas briesmām, Kristīgais Zinātnieks skaidri īsteņo, ka tādēļ, ka Dievs, vienīgais Prāts, nepazīst sāpes jeb slimību, nekādas šo maldu sugestijas nevar izveidoties viņa domās, vai izpausties viņa kermenī. Ja viņam uzbruktu kārdinājums grēkot, viņš apgalvotu, ka tā kā Dievs ir Dvēsele, viņa garīgais saprāts ir drošībā Dvēseles šķīstībā, un tādēļ to nekad nevar aptraipīt launas sugestijas.

Tā Kristīgais Zinātnieks atrod, ka garīgi kavēties pie Dieva tam nozīmē būt "ārpus briesmām." Viņš mācas neatzīt iedomātā, Dievam pretējā prāta argumentus, kas tiecas laupīt viņam viņa skaidrību, jo viņš var pierādīt Bībeles apsolījumu patiesību (Ezaija 26:3): "Kam nešaubīgs prāts, tam tu uzturi pastāvīgu mieru, jo uz tevi viņš palaujas."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstāku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Iadevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all counti es:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$ 6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: Clarence House 4 Central Buildings Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions) Christian Science Quarterly.

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Hague Parliamentary Meeting: U. S. Congressmen Co-operate

By Elizabeth Stanton Lay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—In the United States, all members of the House or of the Senate are, by law, members of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union.

By its nature, the Interparliamentary Union is concerned with problems both in the sphere of internal Government and in the domain of international relations.

The part taken by American delegates and their attitude toward constructive co-operation at the 1938 Conference at The Hague must be of considerable interest for the United States at large, as well as for the constituents of the individual Senators and Representatives who composed the American delegation.

Language Difficulty

In passing, one may note the problem which is often spoken of, among Americans abroad, as "the language difficulty." Failure of the United States to encourage a development toward "language-mindedness" on the part of its public servants, except in the case of rigorous necessity, may be considered as casting a slight shadow whenever collaboration with other nationals is in order. Difficulties were lessened on this occasion by the fact that the Conference met in The Netherlands, a country in which English is widely spoken. Nevertheless, the printing of several preliminary documents in French only was admitted frankly by one American speaker to constitute a handicap for discussion by his group of the proposal in question.

The Conference left no doubt, in the minds of observers, of the valuable contribution made available by the American delegation on the basis of recent Governmental experience in the United States.

Citing the attachment of America to parliamentary and democratic institutions, Senator Claude Pepper told the Conference that the problem facing it was to identify self-government with good Government. Passing from a sketch of United States Constitutional guarantees of liberty, and the system of separation of powers, the Senator stressed as an American contribution to good Government the requirement that treaties be brought into full publicity before ratification, thus keeping the people informed on foreign as well as domestic matters.

In connection with the difficult task of defining the powers of the three branches of Government, Senator Pepper gave the NRA decision as an illustration of the principle nemo judex in re sua—none shall be a judge in his own case—as applied to the question of the powers Constitutionally exercisable by Congress.

Discussions of the initiation and framing of laws also received the benefit of various Governmental practices found in the experience of the United States. The question of skeleton laws and of parliamentary consultation of technical bodies was discussed with keen interest by delegates from Hungary, Great Britain, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, France, and Spain. Following these speakers, Senator Pepper referred to the legislative drafting committees at the service of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and described the role of expert advisers in the preparation of legislation in the United States.

On the other hand, naming of the doctrine of judicial review by Dr. Christian Stray of Norway as a contribution of American law to the history of legislation showed that the American delegation need not assume as their chief task the education of their European colleagues in the matters of American Government.

Most-Favored-Nation Clause

Perhaps the most significant question raised at the Conference, at least implicitly, was that of the extent to which the American group desires the integration of the various efforts being undertaken throughout the world for peace and for the maintenance of democratic institutions. The attitude of the Conference, and of the American group in particular, came to the test in the discussion and amendment of a draft resolution concerning the most-favored-nation clause, one of the chief items on the agenda. The main import of the draft resolution was that the clause should be maintained as "constituting an important element in the regulation of international commercial relations," but that post-war changes "must be taken into account when bilateral or regional commercial agreements are concluded." The last paragraph, number five, originally ran as follows: "The Conference, together with the League of Nations, the Committee on European Union, the International Chamber of Commerce, and other similar organizations, considers that the moment has come to proclaim that a gradual return to the freer exchange of goods is the foundation of a well-organized world economy."

Senator Alben W. Barkley presented several amendments, including one to omit the words "together with the League of Nations, the Committee of European Union, the International Chamber of Commerce, and other similar organizations." In justification of this amendment, the Senator said that there was no need of mentioning these other organizations. On the following afternoon the resolution, with the above amendment, was adopted.

Piecemeal Roads Indicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The importance of planning roads on a national scale instead of "piecemeal" construction, was urged by Mr. Peter Bennett, president-elect of the Federation of British Industries, in a recent address to the Birmingham Business Club

"We should like to see nationally planned roads," he said. "It has been suggested that one solution is to tackle the road question in the way the electricity problem was tackled. A special body produced the electricity "grid" system, and some of us think the best solution for our difficulty in regard to roads is a national road authority, with ample funds to provide for the future."

Mr. Bennett referring to a recent visit to Germany as a member of a representative road delegation said that the Germans had already planned 4,300 miles of motor roads, of which 950 miles were in operation and 1,000 miles under construction. There was no doubt that these roads would be a great advantage in the commercial development of the country and he thought England should make use of the data resulting from them.

Onandagas Won Respect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Of all the tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy, none was as honored and respected as the Onondagas—the peacemakers—whose descendants make their home on a reservation just south of Syracuse.

Originally settlers in Jefferson County, when the Six Nations migrated east from the Niagara River area in Canada, the Onondagas are believed to have moved south to their present location in central New York during the sixteenth century.

French Explorer Samuel de Champlain attacked their fort at Fenner, Madison County, in 1615. During the remainder of the century, the migration continued, centering around the high hills in the present Town of Pompey. Here their custom to build on high ground won them the name "Onondagas" from their enemies and later the whites.

When the French came against them again in 1696, they burned their villages and fled to Onondaga Valley. Sir William Johnson, courting Iroquois favor, built them a fort there in 1756. Twenty-three years later, they moved to the present reservation site.

The American Revolution was the turrning point in the Onondagas' career. In 1775, with the other Iroquois, they joined forces with the British against the scattered settlements of upstate rebels. At the close of the war, more than half of the tribe, under Joseph Brandt, left for their present reservation on Grand River, Canada.

It was in the early years, before the Revolution, that they attained their greatest prominence as lawmakers and sagacious counselors. For years they had the proud distinction of being the principal tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy. In 1682, they made a treaty of peace in Albany in behalf of the Mohawk, Oneida, and Cayuga tribes, with representatives of the Maryland Colony and the Piscataway Indians. They took a prominent part in the long negotiations which took place between tribes of the north and south of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes.

The Onondagas who remained in Central New York after the Revolution proved their loyalty by aiding the new republic during the War of 1812. Three hundred Onondagas, under Ephraim Webster, Syracuse's pioneer settler, took part in engagements on the Lake Ontario front.

Today there are approximately 600 Onondagas on the reservation. The present land is but a small parcel of the original reservation as defined by a treaty made at Fort Stanwix, Sept. 12, 1788. Then it embraced parts of Lafayette, Camillus, Geddes, Syracuse and all of Onondaga. A second treaty, signed Nov. 18, 1793, ceded to the State most of Onondaga and all territory north thereof. The reservation again was reduced in 1817 when the State purchased 27 lots. The fourth and last reduction came in 1822 when the Onondagas sold the State 800 acres more, leaving their once extensive possessions with an area of 61,100.

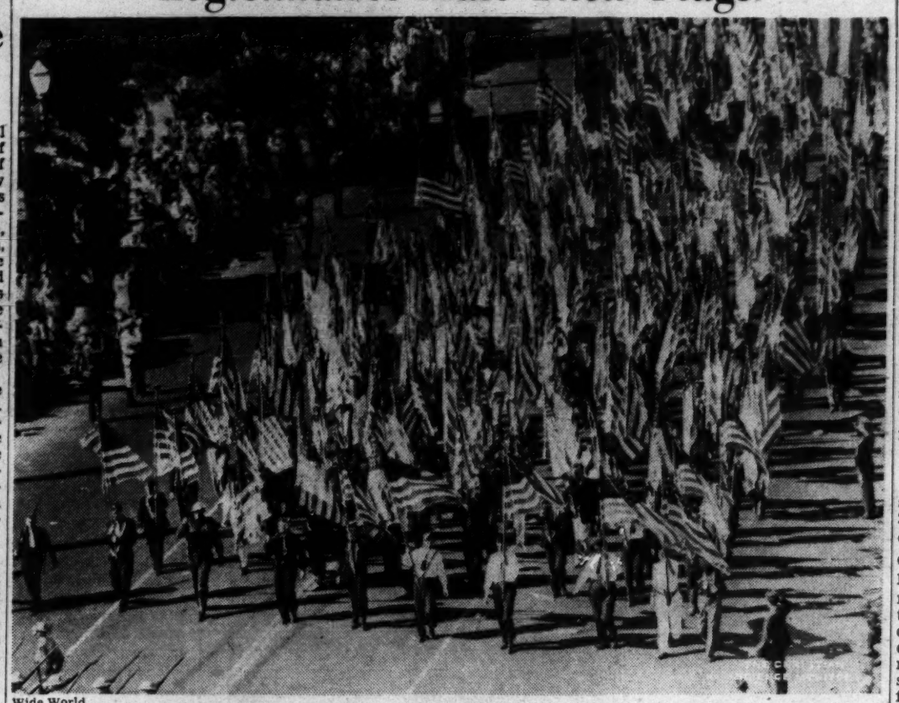
French Flying Boat Starts for New York

BORDEAUX, France, Sept. 23 (AP)—The French flying boat Lieutenant de Vaisseau Paris departed at 5:30 a. m. great meridian time (12:30 a. m. EST.) for Lisbon, on the first leg of its second experimental flight to New York.

Cricket Bat for U. S.

A cricket bat autographed by Walter Hammond, England's test match captain, is being sent to the youth of America as a gift from Britain's youth.

Legionnaires Mass Their Flags



Wide World

The Department of California as It Paraded in Review in Los Angeles

Legion Asks 'America for Americans'

LOS ANGELES, Calif., (AP)—Adopting an all-embracing program designed to keep "America for Americans," the 20th annual convention of the American Legion adjourned Sept. 22 after electing Stephen J. Chadwick of Seattle, Wash., National Commander, by acclamation.

Adequate national defense; stricter immigration laws; continuation of the child welfare program; deportation of aliens; opposition to all "isms" but Americanism and a reaffirmation of the Legion's policy of seeking a universal draft law in time of war which would draft money, labor, and man power—all were voted by acclamation except the universal draft law.

The draft law motion brought in by the Legislative Committee stipulated the method the Legion would employ to enforce such a law. In Committee one dissenting vote was recorded, and it resulted in a substitute motion which, after considerable discussion, carried. In it, Congress was left to decide how to muster all the Country's facilities.

Past National Commander Harry W. Colmery of Topeka, Kan., appeared to voice the sentiment of the convention when he told the delegates: "Keep your feet on the ground. Don't let's have something tossed into our lap by those who should have it in theirs."

This had followed an urgent plea by U. S. Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma, that the delegates approve the resolution embracing the method to be used in the draft—low interest rates on sequestered money and an adequate taxing feature which would capture any profits realized by business.

The legion reaffirmed its stand on the care of war disabled and again sought legislation for veteran preference in Federal employment.

Five Vice-Commanders elected without opposition were:

Edward Quinn of Portland, Maine; Charles Crush, Christensburg, Va.; Earl T. Ross, Las Vegas, Nev.; James T. Crawley, Kosciusko, Miss., and Henry C. Oakley, Osceola, Wis.

The Rev. Jerome L. Fritsche, Episcopalian, of Kearney, Neb., was elected National Chaplain over the Rev. Raymond Cook of Maryland.

Immediately following adjournment, Commander Chadwick called a meeting of the National Executive Committee and it renamed Frank E. Samuels, National Adjutant; Ralph B. Gregg, Judge Advocate, and John Ruddick, Treasurer. All are from Indianapolis. Thomas Owne of Washington, D. C., was named historian.

As thousands of Legionnaires streamed out of town, Los Angeles got back to some measure of normalcy.

Many easterners, learning of the hurricane that had struck the northeastern seaboard, did not wait for the closing session, making their exit early.

The Legion opposed referendums on declaring of war and reaffirmed its faith in the "wise safeguard provided in the Constitution of the United States," calling upon the citizenry to resist all attempts to create hatreds between law-abiding components of our population.

The deportation of all aliens who have been convicted of a felony was asked and the immediate trial and deportation of Harry Bridges, CIO labor leader, "and like aliens" was demanded.

The total restriction of immigration for a period of at least 10 years, "or until such time as we . . . can take up the slack and find jobs for the unemployed citizens of the United States," was sought in another resolution that found a few dissenters.

The Dies Congressional Committee was commended and further funds were urged that the committee might continue its investigation.

Argentina Studies Costs Abroad, Asks Further Pay for Diplomats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — While foreign diplomats complain of the high cost of living and entertaining in this South American capital—though the lot of many of them has improved since salaries were given a gold basis—the Argentine Government has been making a study of salary values abroad for its own representatives.

There is no suggestion of Argentine "diplomacy in rags," but the Foreign Ministry admits it has been anxious about the economic circumstances of its diplomats and consuls who, obliged to maintain normal living standards and fittingly represent their Country, can not be allowed to suffer through the lower purchasing power of their pay.

A careful investigation has been made in every country and city where Argentina has representation, all prices being finally converted into dollars and pounds sterling. For control purposes, prices were taken from several cities in one country. The result was that of 112 important cities, Genoa (Italy) was adjudicated the basic or normal index number of 100. In this way the 10 most expensive cities in the world are the following:

	Index No.
New York	325
Washington	286
San Francisco	276
Bucre	231
Ottawa	213
Hamburg	211
Philadelphia	203
Berlin	203
London	198
Los Angeles	189

A compensation allowance for "dear living" is asked for all agents in cities where the index number is over 100. Hitherto some measure of alleviation has been provided out of the Government's exchange profits, but the time is deemed now to have arrived when this should be voted by Congress according to the results of the investigation.

Social Security Check-Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Social Security Board announced Sept. 22 that any worker could find out the amount of 1937 wages credited to his old age pension account by sending a special post card to its Baltimore office. All field offices are provided with the cards.

'Voice of Labor' Avoids Soapbox Radiocasts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It's no soapbox oratory that comes to the ears of those in and about Chicago who tune in on Station WCFL, "The Voice of Labor." The only labor-owned and operated radiocasting station in the country gives its listeners just about what other such broadcasters do, with the labor news and propaganda unobstrusively tucked in here and there.

And by "tucked" isn't meant they try to cover it up, but the station realizes that to justify its existence commercially and economically and to get listeners, it must offer something else also. Educational material, news, appeals, and the like that might be classified as propaganda are offered without the least bit of subtlety. "The Voice of Labor," is just that, but the voice isn't always talking about itself.

Moderate Policy

Entering its thirteenth year on the air, the station now reaches some 2,300,000 persons within 200 miles of Chicago. Though owned and operated by the Chicago Federation of Labor its trustees include also representatives of the State and National federations. About 65 per cent of its time is now given to musical and other types of entertainment, with many programs sponsored by advertisers who are not unfriendly to labor.

"We believe that it is not a good policy to keep a continuous harangue going about labor difficulties or to try to run a labor station on the soapbox theory," said Maynard E. Marquardt, general manager of the station. "After all, the truth is short, simple, and obvious, and should be told that way. So we do have our programs dealing directly with the problems of organized labor, but they are profusely interspersed with musical programs, with educational broadcasts, and with unbiased reviews of news of civic, national, and international importance."

A special effort has been made in the last few years to get better music and more cultural programs, Mr. Marquardt pointed out. The station, consequently, employs a 10-piece orchestra, which is the largest orchestra employed by any of the nine independent radio stations in Chicago. Furthermore, it is the only Chicago station employing high fidelity phone lines which send the music out over the air with excellent overtures, he said.

WCFL was the only Chicago station picking up the Toscanini program from Lucerne, Switzerland, recently, and it was the only station giving a complete 1½-hour radiocast of the Grant Park Chicago concerts. The labor station broadcasts concerts of the United States Marine Band, carries the NBC home symphonies, the Rochester Orchestra concerts, and other first-class musical programs which its audience, according to the mail response, tune in on.

News Service

"News" is one of the specialties of WCFL, because news is the thing people are more seriously interested in today, it was pointed out. A continuous flow of headline news comes into the station's office over its teletype machine. These are sent out over the air at frequent intervals—just slogans, or one-sentence statements. But, in addition, five times a day a 15-minute news program is broadcast keeping the audience continuously informed.

"We have the same policy in regard to news as a going newspaper," said Mr. Marquardt. "We have our dead lines and never miss an issue. It is this dependable timing of our broadcasts which we believe is appreciated by our listeners. When radio stations change the time of their regular programs too often and fall into a hit-and-miss method, they lose many of their loyal listeners, we believe."

During the winter a regular round-table discussion covers national and international, political and economic topics and deals with sociological problems of current interest.

But scattered through all of his cultural and informational type of programs are the broadcasts in the interest of labor. These, all told, consume about 18 per cent of the entire time. But even these are of a very general nature confining only about one-third of this labor time to actual programs directly in the interest of unions affiliated with the Chicago, Illinois, and American Federations of Labor.

Nightly "labor flashes" are included in these direct labor programs. They announce activities of organized labor, tell of such and such a company which has just signed a contract with some unions, or of another firm where work is now being done under union conditions. The flashes tell of a coming picnic of the plasterers, or of a dance to be given by the bakers, or of some frolic to be staged by another union.

A teachers union having some 40,000 teachers in and around Chicago has a weekly talk on some educational topic. The Union Label League Program aims to promote the purchasing of articles which carry the union label.

The work of Governmental agencies such as the WPA and FHA, being concerned with the interests of employment and home owning, are given much time on the radio by WCFL. Since these Government agencies are primarily interested in labor's difficulties, the station sponsors their cause.

The station is not a profit-making enterprise, Mr. Marquardt pointed out. It cost about $360,000 a year to keep the station going. Most of the revenue comes in from advertising programs of a commercial nature.

New Plymouth Here at Lower Prices!

BIG NEWS

VALUE IS UP, Price is Down...New Plymouth Gives You a Longer Wheelbase ...New High-Torque Engine Performance...Perfected Remote Control Shifting...New Auto-Mesh Transmission...New Amola Steel Coil Springs ...New True-Steady Steering...New "Safety Signal" Speedometer.

Bigger, Brilliant New "Roadking" and "De Luxe" Models

NOW ON DISPLAY

HERE ARE the most sensational new cars the low-price field has ever known...the beautiful, new 1939 Plymouths!

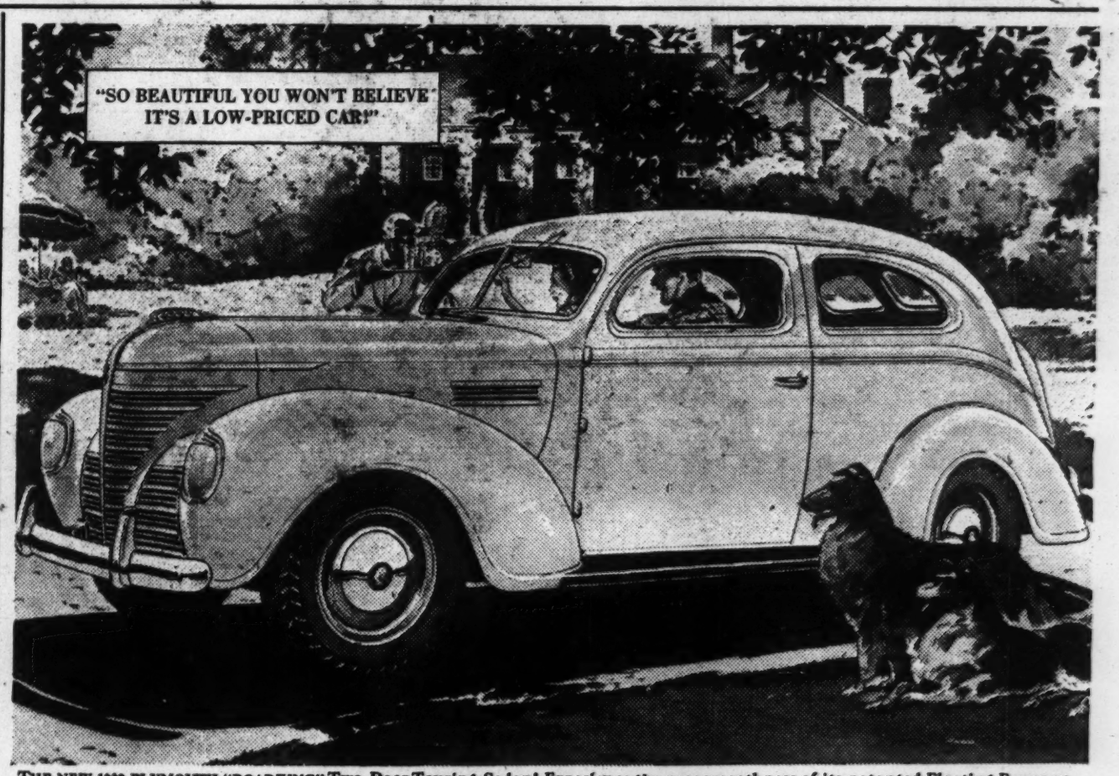
At new lower prices, they bring you magnificent new styling—sweeping modern lines...extra room...luxurious new upholstery.

And Plymouth has a *new ride* that will astonish everybody!

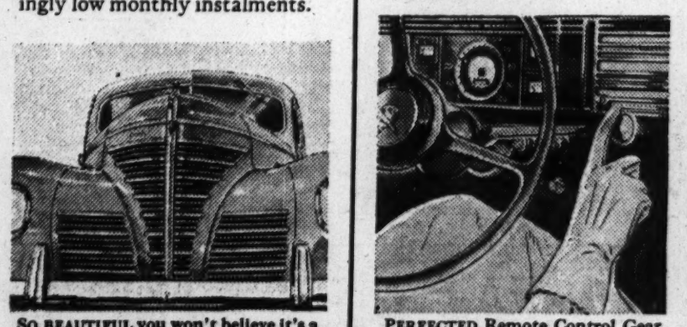
With new Amola Steel Coil Springs, the big new Plymouth gives you an amazingly smooth, soft ride on the roughest roads.

You'll get a new thrill from Plymouth's sparkling, new High-Torque engine performance. And yet the 1939 Plymouth is *still more economical* in every way.

Easy to own...your present car will probably represent a large proportion of Plymouth's low delivered price...balance in surprisingly low monthly instalments.



THE NEW 1939 PLYMOUTH "ROADKING" Two-Door Touring Sedan! Experience the new smoothness of its patented Floating Power engine mountings, its 100% hydraulic, double-action brakes. See this great new car—drive it—at your nearby Plymouth dealer.



SO BEAUTIFUL you won't believe it's a low-priced car...new style headlamps give greatly increased road lighting.

PERFECTED Remote Control Gear Shifting—with Auto-Mesh Transmission, standard on "De Luxe."

THE FINEST springing design known, wonderful new ride...Amola Steel Coil Springs, miracle of metallurgy.

EASY TO BUY

CONVENIENT TERMS

"Detroit delivered prices" include front and rear bumpers and bumper guards, spare wheel, tire and tube, foot control for headlight beam with indicator on instrument panel, ash-tray front and rear, sun visor, safety glass and big trunk space (19.3 cubic feet). Plymouth "Roadking" models start at $645; "De Luxe" models slightly higher. Prices INCLUDE ALL FEDERAL TAXES. State, local taxes not included. PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION, Detroit, Michigan.

TUNE IN MAJOR BOWES' AMATEUR HOUR, C. B. S. NETWORK, THURSDAYS, 9 TO 10 P. M., E. S. T.

PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS

THE "ROADKING" THE "DE LUXE"

THIS YEAR PLYMOUTH'S THE CAR

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1938 ☆☆ R

Bankers Plan Big Store For House Buyers

Centralized information on ready-to-be-lived-in-homes in State will tell size, type, price.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 23—A department store for home-buyers where they can pick out the type, size, and price of houses they want with the dexterity and centralized convenience of "intown bargain basements" was announced today at the concluding sessions of the three-day 50th anniversary convention of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League at the New Ocean House.

Enthusiastically endorsed by representatives of 185 co-operative banks as another pioneering step in Massachusetts' long list of contributions to home building, the proposed plan offers prospective home owners listings of 10,000 houses in the Commonwealth endorsed by banking experts as sound investments for families of moderate means.

Centralized Information

The plan was presented by a committee of the Bank League, chairmaned by Roger W. Nutt of Needham, Treasurer of the West Roxbury Co-operative Bank of Boston, who declared that this is the first time that any State-wide agency has gathered together needed information on thousands of ready-to-be-lived-in homes with the idea of creating a centralized home information service bureau.

When the plan is completed, Mr. Nutt advised the delegates, "any family desiring to own a place of its own can go to one place and consider at one time the suitability of homes aggregating $50,000,000 in value. And every home on this list will be eligible for co-operative bank financing."

The home department store idea is not the result of a single committee's thinking nor is it the climax of a single year's efforts. Rather is it the culmination of 50 years of progress in the co-operative bank system which more than 1,000 representatives of 185 co-operative banks are celebrating at the New Ocean House.

In the back of every co-operative bank official's head the idea of centralizing State-wide information on homes for sale has been magnified in recent years by sluggish home markets which, while due somewhat to the inability of the working man to buy a home, are believed by banking experts to result in a degree to ignorance concerning what the housing markets have to offer.

Boring Shopping

The average family planning to buy a home takes the automobile and either shops through car windows or goes to one realtor after another to visit an endless chain of all kinds of houses, many of which are merely boring or beyond the family's means. All that is done away with in the new plan which segregates homes by size and price and lists innumerable types from which the family can select its class without wear-and-tear on the car or the family.

The list will incorporate time-tested houses in preferred locations at prices ranging from $2,000 to $10,000 with the bulk of them below $5,000 and hence within the reach of thousands of families in the $1,000 to $2,000 a year group.

Does this mean that banks are going into the real estate business? Not at all, declared Mr. Nutt. What the co-operative banks are trying to do, he said, is to recognize some of the problems of buying homes and help to meet these problems. Hundreds of local real estate agencies will be enlisted in the new drive to simplify home-building, he added.

Some of the dangers faced by co-operative bank men in their drive to increase home buying were outlined by Norman MacDonald, director of the Federation of Massachusetts Taxpayers, under the heading of taxation. Representing one-half of the families and probably two-thirds of the home-owning families in the State, Mr. MacDonald warned the delegates that it was no longer incredible to visualize the actual destruction of private property ownership if the present rising tax trend is continued.

During the last few years, he pointed out, the tax rate on real estate has risen from less than 20 per cent to nearly 40 per cent of the monthly payments made by borrowers to the banks.

"Only a radical change in the allocation of the tax burden," said Mr. MacDonald, "can save home ownership which you bankers have spent so many years in building. And that change must come about by restricting the use of money

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

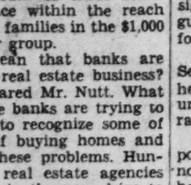
Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers this afternoon, probably clearing by early this evening; generally fair tonight and Saturday; slightly warmer Saturday; moderate southwest to west winds.

Massachusetts: Showers this afternoon, fair tonight and Saturday, warmer Saturday.

Vermont, New Hampshire, and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Saturday, warmer Saturday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	76	Minneapolis	52	84
Bermuda	80	86	New Orleans	66	80
Chicago	56	76	New York	54	66
Denver	56	80	Norfolk	56	72
Helena	54	84	Philadelphia	58	64
Kansas City	54	88	St. Louis	64	92
Los Angeles	66	82	San Francisco	58	62
Miami	78	88	Washington	60	68

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. Sept. 23.
B—Maximum, Sept. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 11:45 p. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Saturday, 12:10 p. m.; height, 11 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:11 p. m.

Warns on Taxes

By a Staff Photographer

Norman MacDonald

Director of the Federation of Massachusetts Taxpayers who addressed the Bank League.

City Makes Plans To Donate Trees To Needy Folks

Possibility that needy families in Boston may be able to lay up a store of wood for next winter arose today during a discussion between Acting Mayor John E. Kerrigan and George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner, as to what to do with 5,000 trees uprooted in Boston during the hurricane.

According to Mr. Kerrigan, it has been estimated that approximately 5,000 cords of wood are lying in the streets. This wood, after workmen cut it up, is being carted to the city dump, where a problem is developing because the wood is filling the dump to such an extent that little room is left for regular dumping.

Mr. Kerrigan and Mr. Hyland are considering a plan by which families on welfare would be allowed to go to the dump, chop the wood, and take it home. The Acting Mayor further declared it may be possible for these families to borrow saws, axes, and wedges from the City to facilitate the work.

In the meantime, 17,000 men are still engaged in cleaning streets and making emergency repairs throughout the City. Mr. Kerrigan said Charlestown and East Boston are in good shape and workmen are concentrating in Hyde Park, Dorchester and Roxbury.

With the men working day and night, it is expected streets will return to normal by the middle of next week. It was pointed out, however, that men are working on the limbs and trunks of trees only, and that later the problem of tree stumps will have to be handled.

Roosevelt Appoints Delano Comptroller; O'Connor Shuns Job

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—The White House announced today President Roosevelt has appointed Preston Delano of Massachusetts as Comptroller of the Currency succeeding J. F. T. O'Connor, who resigned to run for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in California.

Stephen Early, Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary, said the job had been held open for Mr. O'Connor, who was unsuccessful in the gubernatorial race.

Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Early told reporters, advised the President he did not desire reappointment and that he would return to California to practice law.

Edison Light Moves Swiftly Toward Normal

Company announces it has placed 19 additional circuits in service since last midnight.

Between midnight and noon today the Boston Edison Company placed 19 additional distribution circuits in service through maintenance crews which are continuing without relaxation the task of clearing away hurricane debris.

As a result of the combined effort of all the working forces, service has been restored to at least half of the 420,000 customers in this area.

The company announced in this connection that an additional force of 250 workers, composed of meter readers, engineers, salesmen, draftsmen and collectors, have been sent into the field to assist wherever possible in the work of the distribution department which is responsible for the maintenance of pole lines and the transmission system network.

Delayed tree clearings by property owners, a responsibility already emphasized by municipal authorities, is now one of the major difficulties in service restoration work. This condition was more generally revealed today as linemen proceeded into side streets of residential areas where the loss in trees and poles was heavy.

Chairman Patrick J. Moynihan of the Governor's Emergency Council will refer to the Attorney General a suggestion that the Boston Edison Company be given permission on the basis of public emergency to clear away fallen trees on private property which hinder repairs to power lines. Unless the debris is cleared by the property holder or the municipality, other property owners could be held up on restoration of electric service by a dilatory landowner or by continued absence of an owner from his home.

Summary

The following is a brief summary of conditions late today in the communities served by the Boston Edison Company:

Boston proper, service normal.

East Boston, all 10 circuits restored and service available except where tap lines have been destroyed.

Roxbury, all circuits restored. Normal service in business sections. Residential service only partly restored.

South Boston, practically complete restoration of service.

Dorchester, business sections at Uphams Corner, Codman Square and Fields Corner have normal service. Fallen trees in residential sections still holding up complete restoration; three additional circuits opened today.

West Roxbury, service available in business sections.

Milton, partial service in Lower Mills section.

Newton, two circuits restored.

Brookline, service normal in Brookline Village and Coolidge Corner and along main arteries, but very little residential service now available; one more circuit restored to partial load today.

Brighton, service is about 75 per cent normal.

Watertown, five partial load circuits restored.

Arlington, service restored on Massachusetts Avenue, Broadway, and other main arteries. Only one circuit now completely out.

Lexington, one circuit in operation.

Framingham, eight circuits operating at moderate load. Very bad conditions in residential sections.

Natick, business section restored.

Chelsea, with three additional circuits carrying a full load, all services restored except small section in Prattville.

Waltham, business and manufacturing services restored.

Woburn, Winchester and Stoneham, 50 per cent operation.

Needham, service restored in business center.

Many Tipped Trees Can Be Reanchored

Many trees tipped by the hurricane can be saved, Ernest J. Dean, Conservation Commissioner, advised today.

Trees, the Commissioner said, which are not tipped more than 30 degrees from the perpendicular, and which are not more than 8 to 10 inches in diameter, can be pulled back to the perpendicular, anchored with a wire cable and they will continue to give many years of usefulness. Trees blown flat on the ground are not likely to respond, Commissioner Dean said.

In cases where trees have been left standing, but limbs have been torn off, the proper procedure is to saw off close to the main trunk, or back to the next sound, vigorous side branch. When the uncovered sawn part is more than two or three inches in diameter it should be covered with paint or coal tar. Jagged stubs should be sawn off cleanly at the main trunk, or first sound branch.

Where large limbs are only partially split from the tree they can often be saved by proper bolting and cabling.

Just as soon as the clean-up work is completed and Commissioner Dean can release his assistants he hopes to have them, together with some of the CCC boys, available to advise property owners concerning the saving of their trees.

Survey Reports 180,000 Phones Out of Service

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company revised yesterday's estimate of 150,000 telephones out of service by increasing the total to 180,000 today. Eighty-four cities and towns in the area are completely isolated from Boston.

The situation is so serious in the western part of the State, officials said, that experienced work crews are being rushed into the area from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Geographically, the situation at noon, was as follows:

Maine—"Pretty good shape; only six towns cannot be reached in the southern portion."

New Hampshire—"Very bad." Can reach only the following major cities from Boston on the main trunk line: Salem, Canaan, Derry, Manchester, Dover, Rochester, Somersworth, and Portsmouth. Cannot reach Nashua or Laconia or other smaller centers.

Vermont—"About as bad as New Hampshire." North of Springfield, Mass., out.

Massachusetts—"Bad reports." Western Massachusetts the same as yesterday. Cannot reach 34 towns principally in the Ware-Brookfield sector. Can reach Springfield. Emergency calls to Pittsfield routed from Boston to New York, to Albany, to Pittsfield. Can reach Hyannis.

Rhode Island—"Very great damage." Can reach central office in Providence but cannot complete calls into the city; toll lines working. Underground cables water-soaked.

Opening of Girls' School

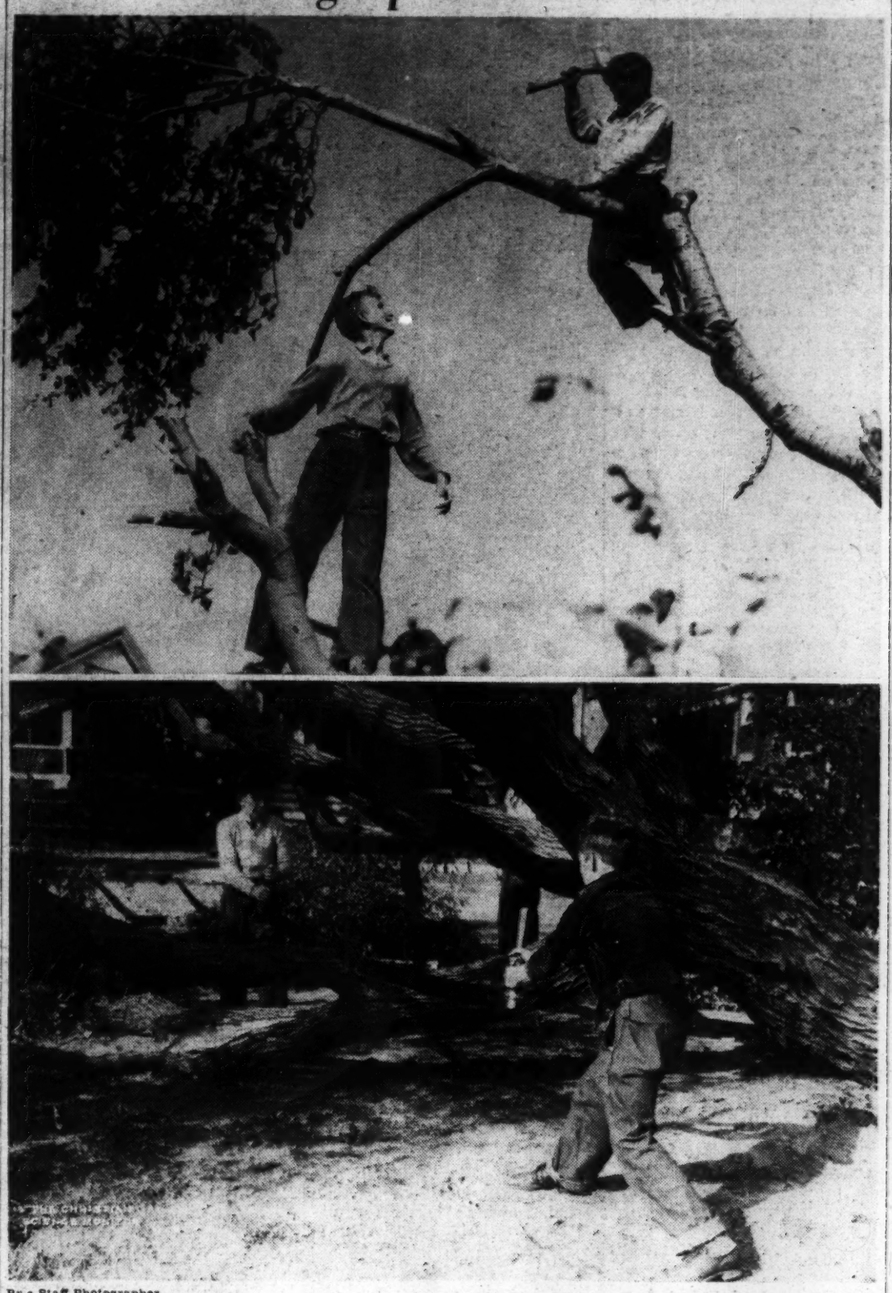
Registration of students at the Girls' Evening Commercial High School will be held Sept. 26, 27, and 29 from 7:30-9:30 p. m., on West Newton Street, between Tremont Street and Shawmut Avenue. Classes in commercial subjects and English will begin Oct. 3.

'Another Hurricane' Rumors Are Spiked

Weather Bureau officials, E. B. Rideout, meteorologist of Station WEEI, and Salvatore Pagliuca, chief meteorologist of the Yankee Network, today urgently requested that vigorous denial be made of rumors that another hurricane is due to strike New England. According to latest weather predictions there will be light winds with light scattered showers and the prospect of clearing weather for the next few days.

The flood of telephone calls denoting the wide circulation of the rumor is hindering the weather bureau radio meteorologists in their regular duties. These officials individually asked that the rumors be stopped because it might hamper the work of cleanup crews all over New England who are working to put roads, power and communication facilities back into operation.

Cleaning Up After the Storm



By a Staff Photographer

Boys Cut Storm-Felled Trees for Firewood

Airlines Rise to Situation Wherever Rail Service Fails

Air and boat travel today continued to be the only methods of moving south and west from Boston, while air, rail, and bus service to Maine and the Maritime Provinces returned to normal operation.

Unprecedented air travel figures were set today and yesterday as American Airlines and other air companies whom it invited into Boston carried approximately 1,100 passengers to New York.

For the first time in air transport history American Airlines permitted the Federal air ban on competitive services to Boston to be lifted and invited all companies based at Newark to send all available planes to accommodate the heavy bookings caused by cessation of rail service to New York.

United Air Lines, Eastern Air Lines, and Transcontinental and Western Air all responded, each flying upward of six extra sections from Boston.

Outside of the airlines, the all-water route between Boston and New York of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., was the only direct means of transportation between the two cities. The steamer Boston arrived at India Wharf today from New York with a capacity list of 750 passengers and an equal number left Boston last night for New York on the steamer New York, arriving there today. Harry I. Brooks, General Passenger Agent at Boston, said today that all indications pointed to another capacity list in each direction for tonight's sailings.

The railroad situation, according to most recent information:

Boston and Maine and Maine Central:

All service from Boston to Portland, Bangor, and Eastport, Maine, in normal operation, with the exception of the Portland to St. Johnsbury, Vt., division, which is affected in New Hampshire.

No service beyond Lowell on the New Hampshire division.

Service restored this morning between Boston, Fitchburg and Gardiner, Mass., when the local power company at Gardiner restored power to operate locomotive turntables at Gardiner.

Boston & Albany:

No service west of Worcester, but all service east of there on the main line and Highland Circuit in normal operation.

New Haven road:

No main line service beyond Providence, R. I., Blackstone or Middleboro, Mass. Cape Cod points being reached by connecting bus from Middleboro.

All suburban lines to Middleboro, Fall River, New Bedford, Providence, Blackstone, Dedham and Needham in normal operation.

Busses:

Boston and Maine Transportation Company busses resumed operations from Boston to Lowell, Nashua, Manchester, Concord and Laconia, N. H.; also Nashua to Keene service restored through Peterboro.

New England Transportation Company running all services to New York by way of Providence, New London, and New Haven. Trips scheduled at 3, 4, and 11 p. m., daylight time.

Major 'Industry' Meets Emergency As Schools Open

Another major New England "industry," schools, accommodated itself to the unusual conditions left by hurricane and flood.

The only fatalities were reported at the Northfield, Mass., Seminary where two young women were struck by a toppling chimney.

Elms, young in Colonial days, were uprooted on the campus of Brown University in Providence, R. I., while Harvard's famous Yard was littered with fallen trees and bits of wind-torn buildings.

Smith College in Northampton, Mass., put its young lady students under a "sundown" curfew. Both Smith and near-by Mt. Holyoke were without electricity.

Dartmouth, at Hanover, N. H., postponed opening classes while students today set about clearing the campus.

Keeping Track of Tracks

Ichnology is the study of footprints, and treats of the impression made in mud or sand by the animals of former ages.

Lamb Prices Take Tumble; Canning Fruits Plentiful

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Lamb was the attraction in many markets today for the pièce de résistance of the week-end menu, as prices tumbled from last week's levels by at least two cents a pound. Some stores quoted prices today that were several cents under last week's figures.

Fine spring lamb is available today as low as 21 cents a pound in modern shops if the leg and loin are purchased but legs without loin can be had in chain stores at 25 cents. At Faneuil Hall stalls, legs range from 25 to 29 cents a pound.

Poultry is making a strong bid for popularity, however, with true seasonal trend, and chickens are in good supply in the markets from 25 cents a pound up. For large western fowl it is necessary to pay 30 or perhaps 32 cents around Faneuil Hall and for native roasting chickens around 35 cents for five to six pounders. Chain stores offer all sizes from 25 to 27 cents. Turkeys are seen in the downtown markets around 42 cents.

Beef prices continue about as they have been and look high as compared with some of the other meats and poultry. Chain stores offer rib roast and chuck roast at 29 cents, the same figure they quoted last week. Choicer cuts, found in the downtown market area, include sirloin tips for roasts, as high as 65 cents a pound. Rib roast in Faneuil Hall stalls range up to 50 cents.

Seafood is in good supply with variety still wide. Swordfish is offered downtown around 40 to 45 cents. Mackerel run as high as 20 cents a pound for large size fish. Lake trout, eastern halibut, and striped bass are found in some stalls at 35 cents a pound. Boiled lobsters are as high as 60 cents a pound in some stores.

Eggs are high in price with extra sized, choicest, held at 60 cents a dozen in Faneuil Hall stalls.

Leon Stone

Relief Work Centered On Two Fronts

Hartford builds sandbag dikes—Crest is passed in Springfield—Militia guards three cities.

(Continued from Page 1)

said the Commonwealth stood ready to commandeer food stocks in any stores found raising prices.

National Works Progress Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, now in Los Angeles, was in telephonic communication with New England WPA heads and contemplated flying here sometime late today.

His Acting Chief Engineer, Major B. M. Harles, came here from Washington today to arrange a rehabilitation survey by air.

A plea to all motorists to avoid the State highways running to hurricane and flood-damaged sectors was issued by the State Department of Public Works at noon today.

Complaints have been made that sightseers are blocking the roads opened for transport of food and clothing.

Unless this situation ends, authorities announced, all roads used for relief purposes will be closed except for those having military passes.

Protests to the Emergency Committee over a milk shortage affecting families on the welfare rolls brought the explanation this afternoon from the United Farmers' Co-operative—one of the two companies furnishing free milk—that shipments had been seriously delayed by the flood and that the company was pro-rating the diminished supply in accordance with instructions from the Welfare Department. A company official said milk due from Vermont Wednesday had arrived today but that he believed the situation was re-adpusting itself to normal.

Shortwave radio operators were in great demand at the State House today, especially those having portable transmitters. All amateurs were asked to call CAPitol 4670 and volunteer their services to Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, and a member of the Governor's Emergency Committee. Mr. Moynihan said he would send the operators to distressed areas to augment communication.

The Boston Edison Company announced today that 19 additional distribution circuits had been placed in operation since midnight and that service had been restored to approximately one-half of its 420,000 customers.

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company revised its out-of-order telephone statistics upward. Yesterday's estimate of 150,000 became 180,000 today and experienced line and maintenance crews are being rushed into the flood area from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania in an attempt to reopen the lines as speedily as possible. Eighty-four New England cities and towns are cut off from Boston.

Rhode Island: Officials refused to make any estimate as to the final toll in this hardest hit New England State. There were 247 known fatalities, and Gov. Robert E. Quinn, after a personal inspection trip, estimated loss at $100,000,000. Westerly, Providence and Woonsocket are under martial law with curfew ordered for 5 p. m. tonight.

Connecticut: The crest of the Connecticut River flood was passing through Connecticut today, but sufficient warning has been given to evacuate the lowlands. More than 1,500 men were piling sandbags along dikes in Hartford in an effort to prevent any more of the city from being inundated. Some 1,200 acres are already under water.

The original force of 500 WPA and CCC workers was more than tripled as the river crept toward the 1936 flood high mark. It was at 34 feet early this afternoon with the crest expected about 6 p. m.

Known fatalities in Connecticut were placed at 57; 1,400 were reported homeless.

New Hampshire: The Merrimack River was reported receding through most of New Hampshire today, although emergency dike building was pushed at Nashua. Known fatalities were reported at 13. Much of the State was still isolated so far as rail and bus travel was concerned, and telephone lines were down over much of the area, hampering full reports.

Reports taking 24 hours for transmission said that Laconia had experienced property damage running up to $100,000. No fatalities were reported.

So limited was New Hampshire communication, in fact, that the State Police could maintain no central information bureau.

Some 5,000 workers in Nashua and below were out of employment today as the Merrimack flooded power plants and shut down factories.

Roads were reported open from Boston to Lowell, Nashua and Concord, and from Manchester to Franklin and Laconia.

Maine: Portland was in communication with all but a few small towns today, and Maine appeared to have fared best among New England States in avoiding hurricane loss. Chief damage was reported among apple growers in central and western Maine.

Vermont: In the direct path of much of the hurricane, Vermont was still largely cut off from communication and transportation today. Meager reports indicated chief damage was to timber stands.

Constitution Meeting

The Roxbury Historical Society will conduct a public meeting in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the meeting house of the First Church of Roxbury, Sunday, Sept. 25 at 3:30 p. m.

Here and There in Boston Shops

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Even if for no better reason than to drink in the amazing array of beauteous flowers and gardens and sumptuous tree orchids that are growing in all the windows at R. H. White's, you owe yourself a visit down in their direction. But there are other reasons . . . the reason for all this unusual display is R. H. White's eightieth anniversary. In other words, they're celebrating a birthday, and from all evidence in the way of markdowns we'd say the general public will get the presents; in the form of savings. All over the store . . . from basement to the top floor.

You'll perhaps find their special in stair carpeting very timely . . . what with fall cleaning about to descend. Because you'll probably find that that old stair carpet just doesn't fit in with all the new things you've been acquiring in the hall lately, and that it will ruin the effect of the span clean wall-paper that's about to be hung next to it. Now eight yards of wool Wilton carpeting will, no doubt, more than cover your stairs . . . if so, then you can take care of the matter for $31.98. Now this in itself would be a buy, but White's isn't contented with just that for your money . . . No, indeed, they see that the rug is completely installed. All in this price. Just imagine how pleased your husband is going to be when he comes home and sees a carpet on the stairs, that he hasn't had to put on himself! Your choice of endless patterns and colors.

Another of the outstanding buys is their Consul sheets . . . a sheet they recommend for real wear. Yet at the moment it sells for but 87 cents. From torn size 63x99 to 81x99. Pillow cases to match at just such savings, too. And if you hustle, you'll be able to supply your linen closet with slightly irregular Martex bath towels for 59 cents . . . with a three-letter monogram thrown in! And don't let the word "irregular" scare you off, for we doubt if you could find the spot that puts it in this category if you tried! We believe if they were perfect they'd be around a dollar. But remember, we said that these good buys were in every department, regardless of whether it's costume jewelry or a new dress you're looking for!

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Whiteoaks," presented by Victor Payne-Jennings and starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Strand—
"Crime School," featuring the "Dead End" boys. Also Frank McHugh in "He Couldn't Say No."

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. Also "March of Time." 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10.

Uptown—
Don Ameche and Arleen Wheelan in "Crime Ring." 1, 3:40 6:20, 9. Also "Gateway," with Alan Lane and Frances Mercer. 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:20.

Tremont—
Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young in "A Man's Castle." Also "Damsel in Distress," with Fred Astaire. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"My Lucky Star," starring Sonja Henie. 10:48 a. m., 1:20, 4:20, 7:10, 10. Also "Personal Secretary," with William Gargan and Joy Hodges. 9:20, a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

State and Orpheum—

Edward G. Robinson in "I Am the Law." Orpheum: 10:40. Both theaters: 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:20. Also Joe E. Brown in "The Gladiator." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Metropolitan—
"Four Daughters," with Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane, Gale Page and Claude Rains. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable and Eleanor Whitney. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Penitentiary," with Walter Connolly and Jean Parker. Also Leslie Banks and Flora Robson in "Troopship." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Czechoslovakia," Popular Science. "Alaskan Salmon," latest Newsreels and other shorts.

Exeter—
Warren William in "Wives Under Suspicion." 2, 4:50, 7:50. Also Ruby Keeler in "Mother Carey's Chickens." 3:15, 6:05, 9:05.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels, Walt Disney cartoon, travelogue, and other shorts. Continuous from 9:15 a. m.

Boston—
"Cowboy from Brooklyn," starring Dick Powell. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55. Also "When Were You Born," 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blockade," with Henry Fonda and Madeleine Carroll. 2:42, 6:48, 9:42. Also "Gateway," with Don Ameche. 2, 5:06, 8:12.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Anne Shirley, Ruby Keeler and Ray Bainter in "Mother Carey's Chickens." Also Dick Powell in "Cowboy from Brooklyn." Daily at 2:30 7:45.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Hunted Men," with Mary Carlisle. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "Mother Carey's Chickens," featuring Anne Shirley, Ruby Keeler and James Ellison. 3:40, 7:40, 9:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Valley of the Giants," with Wayne Morris, Claire Trevor, Charles Bickford, Alan Hale, Frank McHugh, Jack LaRue and Donald Crisp. Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:05. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Time Out for Murder," featuring Gloria Stuart, Michael Whalen and Chick Chandler. Fenway: 12:50, 3:35, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Spawn of the North," with George Raft, Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10. Modern: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Safety in Numbers," featuring Jed Prouty. Scollay: 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

University—
Joan Bennett and Randolph Scott in "The Texans." 2, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Passport Husband," with Stuart Erwin. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Radio Programs—Page 10

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Sayward will conduct the guidance tour on Christian Symbolism. 11 a. m.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Four Daughters"

A four-star picture moved into the Metropolitan Theater yesterday. Its principal characters are four personable young women, its mis en scene might be any sizable four corners in the United States and its title is "Four Daughters."

From the moment the camera pokes its nose into the living room window of the Lemp family to catch Pa Lemp (Claude Rains) wielding his flute as a baton while daughters Ann (Priscilla Lane), Emma (Gale Page) and Thea (Lola Lane) officiate severally at the violin, piano and harp, and daughter Kay (Rosemary Lane) sings, "Four Daughters" clamps itself to your attention like a clothespin. Into this serenely uncomplex domestic scene bounds Felix Deitz (Jeffrey Lynn), a young composer whose charm and impertinence turn four sisters into four unwitting rivals.

Deitz finally becomes engaged to Ann, which drives Thea to a stodgy moneybags, Kay to a serious musical career, and nearly breaks Emma's heart. The youngest sister discovers this and in a quixotic moment runs off with Mickey Borden (John Garfield), a defiantly defeatist musician whom the Lemps have more or less adopted and who loves Ann. Since "Four Daughters" is romance rather than tragedy, Mickey's ultimate sacrifice brings about an ending which seems natural despite its air of melodrama.

"Campus Confessions," on the same bill, is one of those sophomoric films. Basketball supplants football in this one. Learning, as usual, is well on the sidelines. Basketball fans will enjoy watching Hank Luisetti at work.

"I Am the Law"

"I Am the Law," the new feature film at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters, has no more to do with Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City (upon whom it isn't based) than with District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey (upon whom it is).

Edward G. Robinson is cast as a law professor who signs up to wipe out a crime wave. He hires a staff of young law school graduates, invites all the criminals in the city to his home and then gets their victims to identify them, and polishes off everyone with a neat if extra-legal blow. Barbara O'Neil, John Beal and Otto Kruger are the chief supporting players.

Joe E. Brown's vehicle, also at the State and Orpheum, is unlikelier than Mr. Robinson's, but it is also funnier. Joe is a timid college lad who, while asleep, is injected with a serum which gives him superhuman strength. Brown (Joe E.), students and alumni should find the curriculum funny, since this is one of his best. It's called "The Gladiator," and those present include Man Mountain Dean, June Travis, Dickie Moore, Lucien Littlefield, Robert Kent and Donald Douglas.

(See Also Col. 8.)

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Grandma knows that **DIX LUMBER CO. INSULATION EXPERTS** will gladly call at your convenience, give you an estimated cost and show you the best methods of insulation to use for your home . . . for whether it be J. M. Rock Wool, Balsam wool or other types of insulation, **DIX EXPERTS** can take care of the whole job for you easily and economically.

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DIX LUMBER COMPANY

173 HARVEY STREET "*Sudden Service*"

North Cambridge, Mass.

New Houses Planned to Give a Taste of the Country to City Workers

Royal Barry Wills, Architect

Colonial Houses Built and Being Built at "Saybrook" in Wellesley Hills

Home-seekers can readily distinguish the individual touches of Royal Barry Wills, architect, in these dwellings. His fences, "broken" roofs, gables, and compactly designed interiors have earned for him national recognition.

New Homes Handy to Boston Nestle Up to Worcester Pike

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Along the four-year-old Worcester Turnpike between Brookline Village and Framingham, builders have either forgotten that there is supposed to be a building recession going on or else they are counting on the transportation complex of would-be home owners proving itself bigger than the depression.

At any rate, wherever the late summer weekend home shopper turns the wheels of his automobile among the Newtons and the Wellesleys within easy walking distance of the Pike, the staccato tap-tap of hammers spells out the promise of home to many would-be owners who think of home in terms of convenient transportation.

Ever since Wells Fargo stagecoach days, the determination of home owners has been to settle along main routes of travel. And even though the automobile has helped to push city residents out into the country and give them a feeling of independence from railroads and bus lines, the compromise between the man and the woman of the average family is for the man to go to work at least half the time in the bus or on the railroad.

Often Need Two Cars

In many instances, the wife works in town but the husband needs the automobile; so the wife travels by bus. Or the man of the family is a traveling salesman and the woman of the family must use the railroad or bus. Thus there has developed a transportation complex among home owners that cannot be adequately met until every family has two cars . . . or families settle close to major highways where bus lines run regularly and the workingman can make up time in the automobile if he gets a late start for the office.

Out along the Worcester Turnpike today, this transportation complex is being taken advantage of by dozens of home colony sponsors. Few other locations at this time would justify the initiation of an entirely new development such as that engineered by Royal Barry Wills, architect, in co-operation with Maurice A. Dunlavy, just across the Turnpike from the present Longfellow Estates in Wellesley Hills, where homes also are in buiding.

While convenient transportation is one of the most desirable features of this development, rich loam, natural landscaping with giant and scrub oak trees and huge lots are bringing hundreds of home shoppers to this location. Several homes are now in process of building, most of them having been sold before they were started on the reputation of Mr. Wills as a home designer.

Village in Itself

"Saybrook" will be the title of the w colony. A regular street system planned with room enough for large village of new dwellings. To ind it, follow along the Pike amost to the underpass at Wellesley Hills. There on the left cornered on a new street running off the Turnpike, is the five-room English cottage designed by Mr. Willis for Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brown.

This English cottage sets back a bit from the Turnpike in a natural setting of oaks that lends a rustic flavor to the whole development.

Across the street from the Browns is a rambling Cape Cod cottage now under construction and already sold. Prices for homes range all the way from $7000 to $12,000 with restrictions only on the design. Architectural design and beauty take precedence over size and high costs.

* * *

Customer Unhorsed

Speaking of transportation, it is so difficult for prospective homeowners to see what they are going to buy at Quaker Lake, in Dutchess County, New York, that the realty agents handling the development have stabled a half dozen peaceful but willing horses on the outskirts of the 2,000-acre property for home shopping privileges.

"So far," declared Lieut. William H. Warrick, resident manager, "we have not lost a horse, although one horse almost lost us a customer. A covey of pheasants made the horse rear, tossing his rider on to the handsome new dungarees loaned to him by the agency."

* * *

Right on the Pike

Another newly-launched Worcester Turnpike development is at Eliot Hill, Newton Highlands. Four homes have been completed at the side of the Turnpike with another back in the woods a few hundred feet. Jerome B. Foster, one of Greater Boston's outstanding architects, designed these houses which sell for about $6500.

Not everybody wants to live right on a busy thoroughfare. Yet not everyone can get such well-designed homes as these at the prices they are offered on Eliot Hill unless they settle on a main traveled highway. And once inside, the fronts have been so well designed that the Turnpike becomes forgotten. There are four good-sized rooms on the first floor and an unfinished upstairs with space for two large rooms and a bath.

As for transportation, you pull out of your garage and you are right on the Turnpike. The Worcester buses go by the front door. And the railroad station is two minutes walk.

Banks Planning Central Bureau For Home-Buyers

(Continued from Page 9)

raised from real estate taxes to defraying the costs of Government.

"Just so long as real estate bears almost the entire burden of supporting State and local expenses, Government and welfare costs included, we can look forward to an increasingly serious situation for home owners."

Savings Possible in Banks

Prof. William G. Sutcliffe, director of the Graduate Division of Boston University, told the bankers to be more aggressive in their educational work, declaring that thousands of families in Massachusetts were spending millions of dollars every year for household equipment on which they could make savings of 10 per cent through co-operative bank plans.

He pointed out that probably as much as $30,000,000 could be used on modernization by some 400,000 shareholders in co-operative banks if they were fully aware of the benefits of co-operative bank planning.

Nominated for re-election, which is practically the same as saying that they will continue to serve in their official capacities, are Walter T. Chamberlain, president of the Bank League, and James F. Kennedy, Vice-President. Norman P. MacInnis of Malden was nominated for Auditor.

Church of Air Program To Be Radiocast Sunday

B. Palmer Lewis, Committee on Publication for the State of New York, will conduct the next Christian Science program of the Columbia Church of the Air on Sunday, Sept. 25, at 1 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, over stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. Lewis will speak on "Mental Emancipation" from the studios of Station WABC, New York. There will be appropriate music.

Though this program will not be heard in the Boston area, New England listeners may tune it on WDRC, Hartford, Conn., WPRO, Providence, R. I., WORC, Worcester, Mass.; WLBZ, Bangor, Maine, and WGAN, Portland, Maine.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 WBZ Preview of the International Fishermen's Race: from Boston, interviews of Capt. Ben Pine of the "Gertrude L. Thebaud" and Capt. Charles Lyon, chairman of the race; from Lunenberg, N. S., interviews of Capt. Angus Walters of the "Bluenose"; sea chanties by Lunenburg Male Chorus.

8:00 WEEI "Flat Nighter" drama: "Wall Street Wife."

8:30 WBZ "If I Had the Chance"; Cal Tinney interviews Mary Pickford; James Knox, manufacturer; Gelett Burgess, author; Harry von Zell, radio announcer.

9:00 WEEI "Hollywood Hotel"; Herbert Marshall and Josephine Hutchinson in "Big Softie"; Frances Langford and Jean Sablon, songs; orchestra.

10:00 WBZ Address by Postmaster James A. Farley on "A Business Administration of the United States Postal Service," at St. Paul, Minn.

10:00 WEEI Address, John M. Hamilton chairman of the Republican National Committee, on "National Objectives," at National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs, Chicago.

10:45 WEEI Address, "The Administration of the United States Maritime Service," Rear Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard.

11:15 WBZ "Music As You Desire It"; recordings of Saint-Saens's Symphony No. 3 in C Minor, by Piero Coppola and symphony orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Sept. 24

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:05	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79m

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	"Tune Types"	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 Doris Rhodes, songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tune Twisters"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Tinkle Toy Band"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Amateur golf	Dance Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra	Dick Todd, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 Adult Education	O. Shumsky, violinist	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Amer. Folk Singers	International Fishermen's Race Preview	"Inside of Sports"; "Leaders in Dance Time"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"; "Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter"; drama	Résumé: golf tournam't	Lucille Manners, soprano; Ravelers Quartet; Robert Simmons; Frank Black's Orch.	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:15 M. Soltaire's Orchestra			"Musical Album"	Commentator
8:30 St. Louis Blues	"If I Had the Chance"; interviews		"Rhythm Boys"	Organ and piano
8:45 St. Louis Blues			"Rhythm Boys"	Classical Album
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel"; music and dramatic program: guest stars	Paul Martin's Music	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Phil. Radio Theater
9:15	Paul Martin's Music	"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Phil. Radio Theater
9:30	News dramatizations		"Press Time"; newspaper game	Freddie Greene's Music
9:45	News dramatizations			"Town Talk"
10:00 Women's Republican Club program	Postmaster Gen. James A. Farley; address	Wayne King's Orchestra	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:15		Wayne King's Orchestra	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Fannie Hurst
10:30 V. Munroe's Orch.	"Ink Spots"	B. Rabinoff, violinist	"Curtain Time"; dramatization	Orchestra
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	Organist		"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Request Serenade
11:15 Dog talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser Orchestra	Request Serenade
11:30 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Children's program	Morin Sisters	Saturday Morning Club;	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:15 Children's program	Rex Griffith, tenor	orchestra; soloists	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Jewel Cowboys";	Child Education Talk	Music Internationale	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 hillbilly singers	"Swing Serenade"	Music Internationale	Violin and piano	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "Oriental"	Vaughn De Leath, songs	Children's Safety Pro-	"The Manhatters"	"Dusty Rider and His
11:15 Melody Ramblings	Male Quartet	gram	Musical Karly Edition	Silver Spurs"
11:30 "Junior Musicomedy"; drama	Our Barn; children's	Instrumental Ensemble	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	program	Instrumental Ensemble	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 Columbia Concert	News; musicale; Dance	Voice, violin, and organ	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Hall: N. Y. Cham-	Revue; stocks	recital	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 ber Music Guild	National Farm and	"Along Gypsy Trails"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 News Service	Home Hour	"Along Gypsy Trails"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Enoch Light's Or.	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Rhythmaires"	Home Hour	Hillbilly Duo	"Gloom Chasers"; va-	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Buffalo Presents"	Music; speaker	'Hum and Strum'; songs	riety program	"Radio Rangers"
1:45 "Noveliteers"	Ray Kinney's Hawaiians	Popular songs; violin	Joyce Trio	"Short Story Editor"
2:00 "Romany Trail"	Bill Krenz's Orchestra	Frank E. Gannett, talk	Bees-New York baseball	Religious talk
2:15 Football game	Bill Krenz's Orchestra	Frank E. Gannett, talk	game	"Week-End Varieties"
2:30 Football game	"Tune Twisters"	"Musical Roundup"	Bees-New York baseball	"Week-End Varieties"
2:45 Football game	Burt Farber's Orchestra	Football game	game	Western songs
3:00 Football game	Rakov's Orchestra	Football game	Bees-New York baseball	Edna Carter, songs
3:15 Football game	Rakov's Orchestra	Football game	game	Sport reports
3:30 Football game	Ricardo's Orchestra	Football game	"Here Comes the Band"	Sport reports
3:45 Football game	Minnesota - Washing-	Football game	Bees-New York baseball	Sport reports
4:00 Football game	ton football game	Football game	game	Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:15 Football game	Minnesota - Washing-	Football game	Bees-New York baseball	Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:30 "College Parade"	ton football game	Football game	game	Sport reports
4:45 "Dancepators"	Minnesota - Washing-	Football game	Bees-New York	Sport reports
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	ton football game	Judy and Lanny, songs	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	Minnesota - Washing-	"Ten Hatters"; orch.	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 "America Dances"	ton football game	"The Kidoodlers"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Minnesota - Washing-	Bailey Axton, tenor	"Book Theater"	Sport reports
6:00 News; sportshots	ton football game	News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	Comment; music; news	Sport Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Today; Bob Trout	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendesvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Political talk	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dramatization	Sport results	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	"Message of Israel"	So. California-Alabama	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	"Message of Israel"	football game	"The Charioteers"	Shandor's Gypsies
7:30 "Exploring Music"	Jim's Question Bee	So. California-Alabama	"Musical Album"	Shandor's Gypsies
7:45 "Exploring Music"	Jim's Question Bee	football game	Vocal Trio	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 Saturday Night	Golf tournament	So. California-Alabama	"Bands Across the Sea"	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Swing Club	Al Donahue's Orchestra	football game	"Bands Across the Sea"	Vera Cratil, songs
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	"Home Port"; drama	So. California-Alabama	"Jazz Nocturne"	Dance music
8:45 sketch; soloists	"Home Port"; drama	football game	"Jazz Nocturne"	Dance music
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance;	"America Dances"	"Symphonic Strings"	Spy Stories
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	"America Dances"	"Symphonic Strings"	Spy Stories
9:30 "Rhythm"; vocal groups;	"Hoosier	"America Dances"	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Freddie Greene's Music
9:45 vous"; orchestra	Hot Shots"	"America Dances"	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Travel talk
10:00 Your Hit Parade;	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Ink Spots"	"Impressions"	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	Will Osborne's Orch.	Baritone and organ	"Impressions"	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:30 orchestra	"Concert in Rhythm";	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Fashions in Rhythm"	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45 "Campaign Issues"	Al Roth's Orchestra	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 News; weather	News; dance orchestra	News Service	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
11:15 Dog talk; music	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Weather Service	B. Cummins' Orchestra	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
11:30 Red Norvo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	A. Fielding's Orchestra
11:45 Red Norvo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	A. Fielding's Orchestra

Sunday's Features

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "American Society of Ancient Instruments."

11:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Madrigal Singers.

12:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), University of Chicago Round Table discussion: Prof. Walter Laves, Quincy Wright, and Hon. Alfred Edwards, M. P.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Music Hall chamber concert: Henriette Schumann, pianist; Jan Peerce, tenor.

1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Europe Calling": Eamon De Valera, Premier of Eire, to discuss League's Position in Current Central European Crisis.

1:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Post's Gold"; readings, David Ross; music.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key"; Symphonic Orchestra, direction of Frank Black; Ignace Jan Paderewski, world-famous pianist and composer, making his American radio debut from Lausanne, Switzerland.

2:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), International broadcast from Germany.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Everybody's Music"; Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, Howard Barlow conducting.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Horse and Buggy Days"; variety program with Freddie Weber, conductor.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "There Was a Woman"; dramatic sketch.

5:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Keyboard Concerts" with Leo Ornstein, composer-pianist.

6:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "The Laugh Liner," with Billy House, comedian.

7:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The People's Platform"; Forum with C. D. Jackson, William J. Rapp, magazine editors.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Popular Classics"; orchestra; soloist.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Hobby Lobby" with Dave Elman.

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The Passing Parade," with John Nesbett.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Mercury Theater: Orson Welles presents "Sherlock Holmes."

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Stroud Twins; Dorothy Lamour; Edgar Bergen; Nelson Eddy; Constance Bennett, guest.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia) Sunday Evening Hour: Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conducting, with Jose and Amparo Iturbi, guests.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines" with Kaltenborn and Edwards; Carroll Kenworthy, guest.

Cinema

"Valley of the Giants"

Long before Joyce Kilmer made his famous observation, Hollywood knew that there was something about a tree—or at least a forest of them. With Technicolor, Hollywood is more certain than ever. Take "Valley of the Giants," for instance, which opened at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters yesterday. This is its third filming, the first having been with Wallace Reid.

The old stuff is all there but of its type it is pretty good old stuff and Warners have mounted it in a style far grander than that to which it has been accustomed. Wayne Morris, Claire Trevor, Frank McHugh, Alan Hale, Donald Crisp, Charles Bickford, Jack LaRue, John Litel, Dick Purcell and El Brendel (welcome home!) are in it.

"Time Out for Murder," the companion piece and first in the "Roving Reporter" series, involves Michael Whalen, Chick Chandler and Gloria Stuart in some amazing murder melodrama situations with comedy on the curves and enough speed on the straightaways to make you forget the highly implausible story.

(See Also Col. 1).

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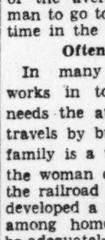

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Newton Planning Its Campaign For Community Chest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 23—Plans for the annual campaign of the Newton Community Chest to be held Nov. 9 to 22 are rapidly being completed under the leadership of Chairman A. Leslie Harwood, Jr., Boston lawyer and resident of Newton Centre.

The Chest, which is the central money raising organization for the 14 leading social agencies of Newton, in last year's campaign raised $196,780 for the annual current expenses of these agencies. The goal for this year's campaign will be set within the next few days by the Chest's Budget Committee, made up of Newton business men, after a careful study of the needs of the social agencies for 1939.

Speaking of the need for generous support of the campaign, Chairman Harwood pointed out that the prevailing lack of employment has resulted in very heavy demands for service upon many of the chest agencies. "Despite the large government funds expended," he said, "the work of private social agencies is essential if the less fortunate of Newton are to be cared for and our youth given leadership in character building, leisure-time activities. We shall need the generous support of all our citizens to achieve our goal this year."

One of the first Campaign divisions to organize is the Advance Gifts Division, the chairman of which is Charles B. Jones of Waban.

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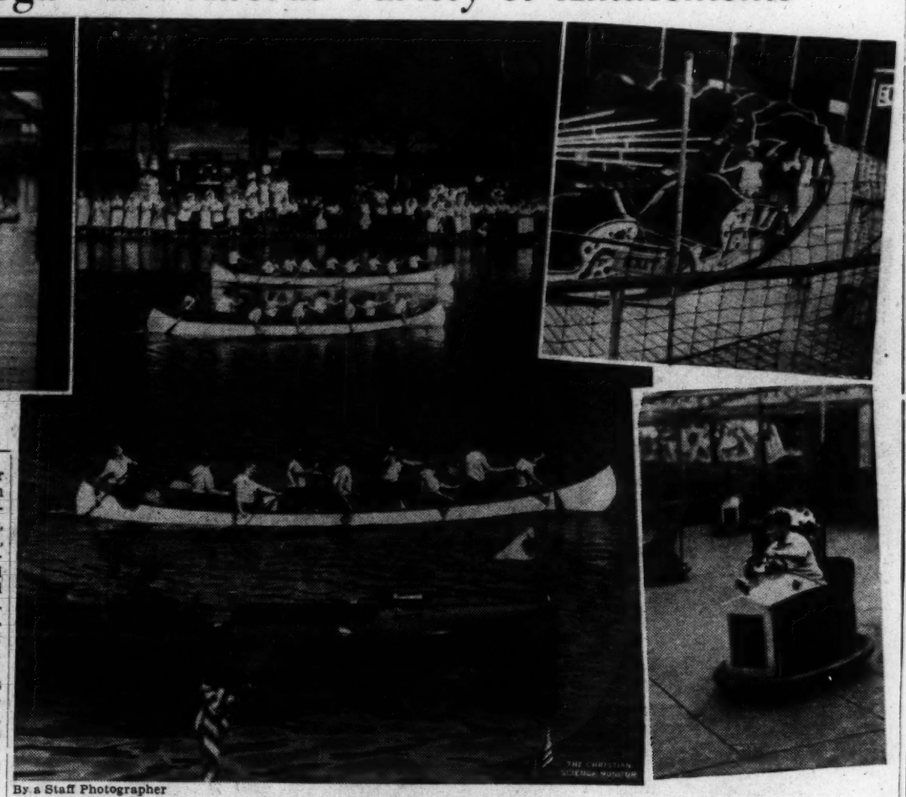

By a Staff Photographer

Lasell Junior College Girls in War Canoes
On the Charles River at Auburndale

Caterpillar and Dodgem
Rides at Norumbega Park

This division will solicit the larger givers in advance of the Campaign dates. The following Village Chairmen have been named: Auburndale, Henry T. Dunker; Chestnut Hill, Ronald W. Cordingley; Newton, Durham Jones; Newton Center, Neil Leonard; Newton Highlands, Donald D. McKay; Newtonville, Percy E. Woodward; Oak Hill, Wendall R. H. Mick; Waban, Philip Ver Planck; Waban Hill, J. Leonard Johnson; West Newton, Franklin S. Hoyt.

The Newton Community Chest was organized in 1932. Its member agencies are: Newton Welfare Bureau, Inc., the Newton Catholic Welfare Committee, Mayor's Relief Committee, Newton Hospital, Inc., Newton Hospital Aid Association, Inc., Newton District Nursing Association, Inc., Newton Y. M. C. A., Boy Scouts—Norumbega Council, Inc., Girl Scouts, Newton Local Council, Stearns School Center, West Newton Community Center, Inc., All Newton Music School, Stone Institute and Newton Home for Aged People, Inc., Newton Circle, Inc.

Hobby School Forms Guild For Craftsmen

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 23—A craftsmen's guild is being formed and will get under way next month at the Hobby School, 2306 Washington Street, Newton Lower Falls, according to Miss Kay Peterson of the school.

Miss Peterson, also art director at Lasell Junior College and illustrator of a recently published book by Dean Mary Lichliter of Lasell, entitled, "We Go Exploring," explained:

"We have demonstrated, through the Hobby School, that the average citizen is willing and eager to pay for a chance to develop his or her hobby in congenial surroundings, with expert instruction and criticism. That obtains here whether the hobby is sculpture, painting, bookbinding or any of a hundred and one things."

The Hobby School, founded six years ago, has grown from a modest beginning to an outlet of startling proportions for the talents of Garden City folks.

"So rapid and compelling has that growth been," said Miss Peterson, "that we realized the necessity for something more than just the regular classroom type of instruction. Hence the guild idea. From time immemorial, men and women have joined together for the pleasures of mutual enjoyment or for the attainment of some common purpose for which the support of numbers was necessary. The guild attained its highest popularity and development in the Teutonic countries, and in England during the Middle Ages. Guilds have been widely spread among the Romance nations.

"We are going to recapture something of that old-time spirit—a spirit of ever-approaching perfection, if you will. We intend to create a condition in which everyone will help everyone else with whom he or she is associated—a condition that will result in greater appreciation of the quality of really fine work."

The whole creed of the Hobby School, lies in a quotation made by A. Edward Newton who, writing on "The Amenities of Book Collecting," once said, "Young man, get a hobby, preferably get two, one for indoors and one for out; get a pair of hobby horses that can safely be ridden in opposite directions."

'The Story of Newton': How the City Developed

New-Town was once part of Watertown, and then Cambridge, but its mills and trade gave it its growth —The railroad opened the city up as a home suburb, and so it is today.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 23—An interesting outline of Newton's history and present advantages is now available. Written by John R. Prescott, Clerk of the Newton Board of Assessors, and published under the auspices of the Newtonville Library Association, Inc., it is titled "The Story of Newton." Sold by the Association at 25 cents a copy, the proceeds are being applied to the Branch Library Building Fund.

Newton's history as a white settlement began, according to Mr. Prescott, during the great Puritan migration of 1630-40 which followed the success of the first 10 years of the Plymouth experiment.

Bay Company Chartered

A sum equivalent to about $10,000,000 today was raised, and a charter for the Massachusetts Bay Company, a trading corporation with broad powers, was secured from the King. The charter granted all the land between a line three miles south of the Charles River and another line three miles north of the Merrimac River—the westward boundary being the Pacific Ocean or some undetermined frontier.

With Sir Richard Saltonstall and John Winthrop, Governor of the colony, and 800 Puritans aboard the Arbella and 16 other vessels sailed from England in the spring of 1630. Some settlers landed where Boston now is. Others sailed up the Charles to found Cambridge and Watertown—the settlements from which Newton sprang.

Sir Richard Saltonstall was the leader of the group that selected Watertown. With his three sons and three daughters he began the line of Saltonstalls which has been influential in New England affairs for three centuries. The Watertown grants extended north and west as far as Concord, including Waltham, Weston, and parts of Lincoln.

The land now included in the City of Newton was first of all included in this Watertown grant, but soon after was transferred to Cambridge.

Land Transfer

Cambridge, settled in 1631, was originally called New Town. Its territory was confined to the north side of the Charles River. But three years later the New Towners were clamoring for more land and threatening to remove to Connecticut. Boston and Watertown therefore offered them the territory now occupied by Newton, Brighton, and Brookline on the south side of the river. The General Court confirmed the transfer.

Until 1688, therefore, Newton was a part of Cambridge and was known as Cambridge Village to distinguish it from Cambridge Town—the settlement around present Harvard Square. It was often known, too, by its Indian name Nonantum.

In 1691, on petition of the inhabitants, the General Court ordered it to be called Newtown or New-Town. In 1766 Judge Abraham Fuller, Town Clerk, changed the spelling to Newton.

After 1630 and until 1639 various transient settlers came to the river front of Hunnewell Hill, near the Brighton line—a spot which became the definite starting point of Newton's growth. The first permanent settler there was John Jackson, who came from London in 1639 and was followed by the Fullers, Wards, Parks, Hydes, and other well-to-do British families seeking the large holdings of farm lands made possible by the liberal grants of the time.

Estates Divided

Some of these early estates included 1,000 acres—but as the large families of that day grew up, these were soon subdivided. John Jackson himself had 15 children, and Jonathan Hyde, fifth settler in Newton had 21. One of the latter's descendants—J. F. C. Hyde—became the first Mayor of Newton.

In addition to these comparatively wealthy leaders of the community there were also a number of settlers of moderate means who had just enough money to pay the fees for taking up the land, but who had plenty of the energy and ambition needed to build their homes and develop their holdings.

The type of buildings erected at that time may be seen in the Pioneer Village at Salem. Boards and not logs were used—the log cabins introduced to America by the Swedes and Finns in their Delaware River settlements did not make their appearance generally in New England until the 18th century.

The early Newton houses were of hewn or sawed timber with roofs pitched steep for thatch—which was slowly abandoned in favor of cedar shingles. In many of them the second story jutted out a foot or two over the first—after the English custom of the period.

Church and State

At first Church and State were closely allied and only those in full communion with the former could be freemen of the latter. At the time Newton was separated from Cambridge there were only 65 of these freemen or voters.

Seating in the Meeting House was considered very important. First came the minister and magistrates, or all in authority. Next were those who paid the largest parish tax. Then came the most aged persons and then the main bulk of the congregation.

As farming became established and roads were laid out—largely along Indian trails—mills to grind corn and saw lumber were erected.

The first grist mill was on Smelt Brook at the outlet of Bullough's Pond. Its water supply was increased by the making of an artificial channel from Crystal Lake. Soon after, however, larger mills with a more dependable water supply were established at Newton Upper Falls and Newton Lower Falls. At these places on the Charles River, too, the Town's industrial development had its beginning.

379 Acres of Parks

Parks include 379 Newton City Park acres with 211 acres in playgrounds, and 95 acres Water Works land; Metropolitan Park of 233 acres.

Newton Chamber Seeks to Promote City Betterment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 23—Progress in Newton as a city of homes, not of industries, is the objective of the Newton Chamber of Commerce, according to its president, Fred D. Bond.

"The Newton Chamber of Commerce does not cater," he said "to an influx of manufacturing and industrial plants; it does expend all its time and energies, both collectively and singly, in improving the lot of those who live in our city."

Newton has had a Chamber of Commerce for a quarter of a century. The first organization was known as the Board of Trade and was headed by John T. Burns, prominent in New England real estate brokerage circles.

In line with a policy of constant betterment for the city and its people, the Chamber of Commerce now is moving for a municipal parking space to relieve congestion in the Newton Center business district. A similar movement to alleviate a like condition in Newton Corner was successful.

Railroads in Newton

Newton electric railroads: Boston Elevated, double track, four miles. Steam railroads—four-track, 11.9 miles; double track, six miles; single track, 1.2 miles; stations, 12.

Newton Gathers Some Statistics On City Holdings

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 23—The Mayor's office releases figures regarding this city—some of which probably are unfamiliar to many Newtonians. It notes that the City's area is 18 square miles; extent north and south, 4½ miles; east and west, 4½ miles; land area, 11,106 acres; water area, 300 acres; area subject to taxation, 8,498 acres; river front (on the Charles) 11 miles. Under buildings come statistics as follow:

Churches, 44; dwelling houses, 14,080; State Armory, one. City-owned buildings: Almshouse, City Hall, 11 Fire Stations, one Police building, three highway stables, Library, Court House, Police Headquarters, City Garage, 32 school buildings, Water Department Supply Station, Pumping Station.

The tax rate—1928, $27.40; 1929, $27.60; 1930, $27.20; 1931, $27.20; 1932, $25; 1933, $24.80; 1934, $26.60; 1935, $26.80; 1936, $28; 1937, $28.40.

In the Fire and Wire Department are 101 officers and men, one clerk, 10 motor pumping engines and hose cars, one 75-foot aerial ladder truck, two City service ladder trucks, one lighting plant truck, two hose and chemical cars in reserve.

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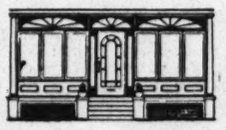
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Newton, the City of Homes, Is Really a Cluster of 11 Villages

Transportation facilities by bus, rail, and auto are excellent—Town is mostly residential.

By Donald O. J. Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass. Sept 23—Essentially a city of homes, with 93 per cent of its building area restricted to private residences, Newton is made up of all of 11 much-grown villages—several of which in early colonial days were important industrially as well. They are Newton—the original settlement opposite Watertown on the Charles River—Nonantum, Newtonville, West Newton, Auburndale, Newton Lower Falls, Newton Upper Falls, Waban, Newton Highlands, Newton Centre and Chestnut Hill.

The meandering Charles River touches the city on the north and south; beautiful, tree-lined Commonwealth Avenue runs out from Boston, past the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, through the center of the city and on to the Charles River at Auburndale, going on into Weston, and the new Boston-Worcester Turnpike cuts through the southern portion of its area. At right angles to these two major highways Boston's circumferential highway, Route No. 128 from Nantasket to Salem, also runs through the middle of Newton.

It is said that Newton is easily accessible, by modern uncongested highways, to more points in Greater Boston than is any other community. Train and bus service, also, is good. The main line of the Boston & Albany Railroad runs through the city, with expresses for New York and the West stopping at the Newtonville station. There is also good suburban service to Boston on this and the Highland Circuit branch of the same railroad. The Middlesex & Boston busses ply Commonwealth Avenue and other routes, and the Boston & Worcester busses run frequently on the Boston-Worcester Turnpike—some continuing to New York.

Practically all Newton residences are private homes with attractive grounds. There are very few apartment houses. Carefully planned zoning laws providing fixed zoning areas and reasonable building restrictions preserve this characteristic. There is also a Planning Board which passes upon all proposed street lay-outs.

Although Newton's excellent water supply does not provide for exposure of the water to the sun, it comes from a ground source and is free from vegetable or surface impurities. From the pumping station the water goes directly into the mains with a surplus stored in covered reservoirs. There is an emergency connection with the Metropolitan Water System. Mains are of large enough size and pressure, and other fire equipment is of the required standard, to secure the coveted insurance underwriter's rating of Grade A. This means that fire insurance rates are as low as in any city of the Commonwealth.

City Departments

The various city departments are equally efficient, with first class ash, garbage and rubbish disposal arrangements and speedy removal of snow from sidewalks as well as streets. Sewage is cared for by the South Metropolitan Sewer System, emptying into Boston Harbor.

There are numerous social, literary, musical and other cultural organizations in Newton. The Every Saturday Club of Newtonville is now in its 68th year. The Neighbors, of Newton Centre is 60 years old and the Eight O'clock Club of Newton has been in existence for 53 years. The Villagers Club of Newton Centre has also flourished for more than half a century.

Newton's school system is renowned for its high standards, fine buildings and excellent equipment. It is believed to stand first among cities of its size in the number of students prepared for College Entrance Board Examinations—the highest college admission standard in the country. It has also set records in the amount of scholarships won by the graduates of its high school.

In addition to the public school system there are a number of private schools, including the Lasell Junior College for Girls, the Fessenden School for Boys and the Country Day School for Boys. Boston College and the Andover Newton Theological School are also located in Newton.

Public Library

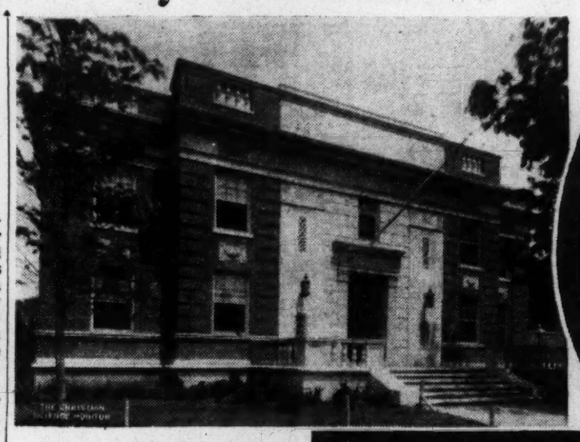
The Newton Free Library, with more than 170,000 volumes on its shelves, has a branch with a reading room and daily delivery in each of the village centers.

The Newton Y. M. C. A. possesses a well-equipped building containing comfortable dormitories, lounge, gymnasium and swimming pool. It also has a good athletic field. The Newton Boy Scouts, in the Norumbega Council, number more than 1,000. There are also more than 1,400 women and girls engaged in Girl Scouting.

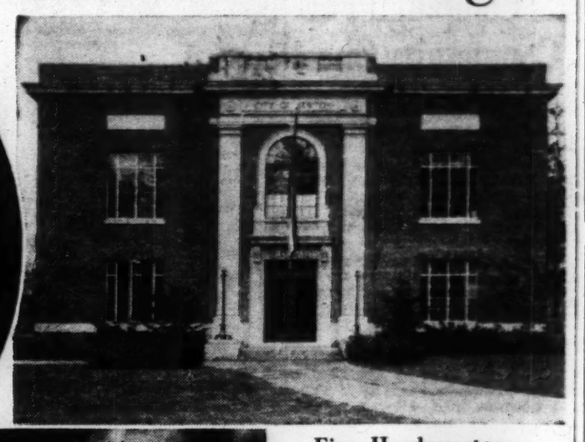
While most of the Charles River frontage is controlled by the Metropolitan Park Commission, Newton itself has provided 42 public parks and 27 recreational playgrounds for children. There are two lakes, as well, and swimming and skating are extremely popular.

There are five golf clubs in the city, with club houses which are centers of social life.

While within 20 or 30 minutes train or automobile ride of Boston's stores and theaters Newton has a number of modern stores itself, located in convenient groups in the different village centers.



Police Headquarters



Fire Headquarters

© Bachrach; Paul J. Weber

Newton's Mayor and City Hall

Above, in oval, is Edwin O. Childs, beginning his nineteenth year as Mayor of Newton. Below, the west front of City Hall and War Memorial Building at Commonwealth Avenue and Walnut Street.

Newton's Mayor Lists Assets: Schools, Shade Trees, Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 23—Newton, with its 261 miles of tree-shaded streets, 379 acres of parks, unusually attractive residential and trading centers, 32 schools—and its 67,000 citizens appreciative of its beauties—well deserves its title, "The Garden City," Mayor Edwin O. Childs declared in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Mayor, who is beginning his 19th year in office, recalled an occasion several years ago when assessors from all cities and towns in Massachusetts gathered at Newton's Norumbega Park to hear a talk on taxation by a former Boston Mayor, Malcolm E. Nichols.

"When the visitors were leaving," he explained, "they all said that if they had an opportunity to come here to live, there would be one outstanding feature that would attract them. What was it? The shade trees!"

Schools and Libraries

"There are other attractions to induce one to live in Newton besides shade trees," he went on. "Take as an example the City Government. Newton's City Government always has been looked up to the Country over as a model of efficiency and honesty. Never has the taint of graft, scandal, or bribery smirched our fair name.

"Our drinking water is supplied by driven wells, each one capable of producing 10,000,000 gallons of fresh, pure water daily.

"Possibly the greatest single attraction that Newton holds for the prospective resident is its school system. Many are attracted here by that item alone. Newton's unparalleled school and playground facilities include a grammar and junior high school, each with its own playground facilities, including tennis courts, in each locality. In Newtonville, the Classical High School, Trade School, and Technical High School are staffed by capable instructors, each a specialist in his or her field.

"The library system," Mayor Childs added, "is one that few American cities can approach. In fact, there is but one city in the entire United States which has one more efficient and up-to-date. That is Pasadena, Calif., in which place, thinks Julius Lucht, head of the Newton system, 'The people must spend all their time reading.'"

Edwin O. Childs first became Mayor of Newton in 1914, serving until 1929. He took office again in 1936, now is serving the first year of his present term.

"One thing which makes the prospective home buyer or resident regard Newton favorably is the fact that we have had a Class A rating in regard to taxation," he continued. "As a matter of record, Newton for some time had the lowest tax rate of any city in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"Then there's the question of protection to life and property. The Newton fire and police departments, the former headed by Chief Clarence W. Randlett (President of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs), the latter under the direction of Chief Michael T. Hughes, provide split-second service at any hour of the night or day. Newton's radio-equipped, motorized police force pares minutes off the time required for answering a call."

City's Government

The Newton City Government is the Mayor-Board of Aldermen, or City Council, type. Of the 21 members of the Council, who come from seven wards and are elected biennially, there are two aldermen at large from each ward, and one ward alderman from each ward. The City Council membership includes lawyers, leathermen, bank and institution trustees, investment counsellors, telephone men, brokers, and retired Army officers—a good cross-section of Newton citizenry.

"A point in Newton's favor is the collection of ashes and refuse," Mayor Childs said. "We have weekly collections of ashes and triweekly collections of other refuse, all of which is disposed of in the city's modern incinerating plant."

In view of the present political situation in Massachusetts, and also because of its historical portent, it is interesting to note the fact that Leverett Saltonstall's forbear, Sir Richard Saltonstall, came with other settlers up the Charles River from Boston in 1630, stopping long enough at Cambridge to name it "New Town," that name later being reduced to "Newton" and taken as the city's own.

The name the Indians of the section originally gave what is now Newton was "Nonantum," which means a place of rejoicing or brotherly love.

Industry Played Important Part In Newton's Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 23—At Bemis on California Street, there were prosperous mills on both sides of the river—including a paper mill erected in 1779, operated by David Bemis. His mills were lighted by gas as early as 1812 and were said to be the first in the United States to be illuminated in that way. They are also said to have been the pioneers in making canvas in America. The first ship to use American sail cloth was equipped by these mills.

"The 'Code' of our time was tried out in those early days," says John R. Prescott's booklet, "in as thoroughgoing a manner as in our own regimented era. In 1640 the General Court of Massachusetts set the value of Indian corn at four shillings a bushel, that of rye at five shillings, and that of wheat at six."

At the beginning of the 19th century, after the steady growth of agriculture and industry side by side—without booms or panics—it was generally thought that Newton was on the road to become mainly industrial in character. Instead, however, Boston itself and suburbs nearer the waterfront have become the major industrial centers of the metropolitan area and Newton has developed along residential suburban lines. A great impetus was given to this trend when the first section of the Boston and Worcester Railroad—later to become the Boston & Albany—was laid as far as Newton Corner and opened to travel in April, 1833.

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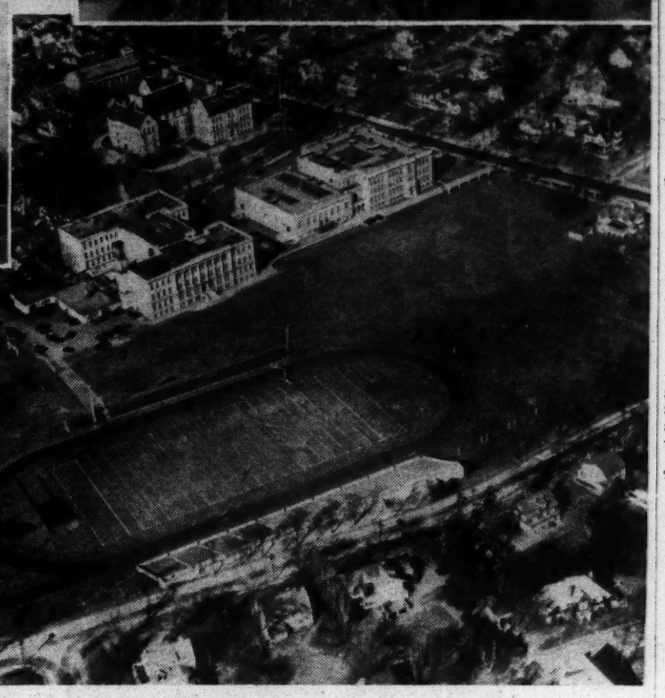
Schools and Libraries of Newton

Newton High School
Pictured from the girls' athletic field.



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Julius E. Warren
Superintendent of Schools in Newton.

Culture and Learning in Newton
Upper right—Newton Center branch of Newton Free Library. Center left—Frank Fairfield Carr School, Newtonville. Lower right—Air view of Newton High School.

Newton Acquired Its Land Legally From the Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 23—Newton historians are proud of the fact that Newton had no trouble with the Indians during its early development. Their good will was secured from the start—as it was by William Penn in Pennsylvania—by recognizing their claim to possession of the land, and by duly purchasing it from them.

According to the original instructions from England: "If any of the savages pretend right of inheritance to any or all of the land granted in our pattent, we pray you to endeavor to purchase their tytle that we may avoyde the least scruple of intrusion.

As early as 1640 legal title to all land in the bounds of Newton had been obtained from the Indians. This is said to be 40 years earlier than this was done in Boston.

Newton Water Mains

City water in Newton mains cover 211.33 miles; Metropolitan, 19.18 miles; meters, 14,500. The average water pressure is 86 pounds.

Newton Schools Meet Needs of All Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 23—This city's schools, nationally known for their excellence, are a demonstration of the theory that you get just as much out of anything as you put into it. The Newton staff of teachers, School Committee, pupils, and Superintendent of Schools, Julius E. Warren, have put much time, energy and thoughtful preparation into the Newton school system of today and they are getting a great deal out of it.

"It's not something that 'just happened,'" Mr. Warren said. "We are working to maintain the high standard set by Frank Spaulding, a Superintendent of Schools here 25 years ago. Mr. Spaulding, an outstanding educator, had some really forward-looking ideas about education—ideas that sometimes were considered years ahead of their time.

First on College Boards

"To maintain the high levels that he set, and to eventually exceed them through constant experiment and practice is our goal—a goal which seems not too far away."

Mr. Warren went on to say, "Overzealous citizens of any city will tell you that their schools are the best in the country—that, in fact, they are unexcelled the world over. We definitely make no claims to such perfection. Who can say by what standards the schools of a community are to be measured? Does the number of acres their athletic fields cover enter into it? Do salaries paid play a part? No! Different sections of necessity have different standards.

"We can say, because it is a matter of record, that for years, of students passing college entrance examination board tests, the accepted medium of entrance to the country's outstanding colleges and other institutions of higher learning, the number from Newton High School, and their marks, has usually been the highest (never lower than second place) in the country. That, we feel, is a true reflection of the instruction received by our pupils.

"One way of checking on the effectiveness of a program of public education," Mr. Warren went on, "is to find out what has happened to pupils who have satisfactorily completed that program. What happens to boys and girls who have been through the Newton schools and have received a diploma at the completion of their secondary school training? Do some of them go on to institutions of higher learning? Do some of them get jobs? Do some of them help in their homes or establish homes of their own?

Class of '37

"In the Newton High School graduating class of 1937, we discovered what happened to the 638 pupils who graduated. That fall, 57 boys and 91 girls were in college, a total of 148 or 23.2 per cent of the graduating class; 29 girls and one boy were in junior college—4.7 per cent of the class; in secretarial and business schools we found 36 of the girls and 11 boys—7.4 per cent; hospital training schools, 3—.5 per cent; at State Teachers' College, 7 girls—1.1 per cent.

"In physical education work, 4 girls—.6 per cent; at kindergarten training schools, 12 girls—1.9 per cent; postgraduate workers, 11 girls and 7 boys, 18, or 2.8 per cent; music, art, and travel accounted for 1.3 per cent; at other schools were 9.4 per cent; 25.2 per cent had found employment; 18.3 per cent were at home, and we had no immediately available information on the other 3.6 per cent of the class."

Mr. Warren stressed the need for constant change in any educational curriculum:

"The curriculum of the school includes all those experiences provided by the school for the education of children. Formerly, these experiences were limited by courses of study which placed their major emphasis on the mastery of unrelated subject matter skills. In recent years, as the school has assumed more and more responsibility for personality development, there has been a tendency to enlarge or enrich the curriculum to include activities which will help pupils at each age level to a better adjustment to their environment. Today the curriculum includes the fine and industrial arts, music, physical education, shop work, domestic science, and citizenship."

"Different" School

Not only has Newton an outstanding school system; it is not afraid to do things that are "different" in education. The new Franklin elementary school on Derby Street, West Newton, has attracted the attention of educators the country over, even though constructional work is still going on. In the interests of better education, surroundings more congenial to comfortable study, the School Department has embodied in the new project, among other things: green blackboards, green floors, round corners.

Each has its purpose. Green blackboards, combined with harmoniously contrasting shades of chalk, will produce pleasing color combinations in writing and induce more interest in the work at hand. Green floors, besides going well with the blackboards, will have a soothing effect on tired students' eyes, giving an appearance of vastness. The round corners are to alleviate and possibly do away with bumps and bruises suffered, perhaps, in a wild dash from one class to the next.

Mr. Warren pointed out that but a few years ago, only those who intended going to college finished high school.

"In those days, Latin, mathematics, natural science, and history were the only subjects that were popular. Today we have sewing, cooking, problems of democracy, civics, ancient and modern history, French, Spanish, accounting, woodworking, printing, and a score of other interesting and useful subjects—subjects which are not only interesting and useful in school, but which often pave the way for employment in after-school years."

One thing Newton students learn is co-operation with their fellows. To that end, specific things are done to promote co-operation. A class of youngsters will build a house together, each helping the other and profiting by his own and others' mistakes. They will learn how to take care of animals together.

In the primary grades, children make gardens together, stage puppet shows, do dramatized scenes from American Indian life. Always, though, their teachers are working toward one goal—co-operation.

The pupil in Newton's schools is offered educational guidance, which consists of the guidance of pupils into activities in which they will make a maximum use of their innate and acquired abilities, and from which they will derive a maximum amount of satisfaction.

Special Classes

The Newton schools offer special classes for slow-learning pupils, the function of which is to educate those children who, because of limited ability to deal with ideas, can gain but little in the regular graded classes.

"The parent, too, may partake of the benefits of Newton's school system," Mr. Warren said. "So many times we heard parents say, 'Oh, if I only had school to go to over again!' We made it possible for them to attend school evenings, to see whether they were really in earnest. They were! At the end of an evening classroom lecture, 50 or 60 hands of 'students' from 25 to 60 years of age would be up, wanting to know this or that; and we almost had to lead them out of the classrooms by force, so interested were they in their work. For them, closing time came all too soon."

Relief in Newton Reaches New Peak In 1938 Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 23—James P. Reynolds, Director of Public Welfare in Newton, thumbed over the welfare records of his Department today and announced that the city's relief burden this year is the greatest in Newton's history.

He revealed that at the present time there are 2,445 persons receiving direct relief, whereas last year at the corresponding period there were 2,046 persons accepting aid from the city.

Gain Has Been Steady

This comparison is typical of the month by month totals taken during 1937 and 1938. For example, last March the total of 3,622 persons receiving direct relief was the highest recorded for any month in Newton's history. In March, 1937, the figure was 3,009.

All this adds up to a total monetary relief expenditure of $222,514.70 for the first eight months of this year, compared with $192,514.70 for the first eight months of 1937. For such items as old-age relief and aid to dependent children, the city is partially reimbursed by both the State and Federal Governments, Mr. Reynolds said.

Something of the weight of the burden which Newton now bears was indicated by Mr. Reynolds in the comparison of this year's nearly $230,000 in relief costs with the $83,396 which was appropriated for all relief purposes in 1929.

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Double-Headers With Giants Over Week End—Major Football Games Tomorrow

Dick Errickson Steady Winner Under Stengel

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In pointing out the first-year stars of 1938, much credit is heaped on the shoulders of young Bob Klinger for aiding in the triumphant campaign of the Pittsburgh Pirates. Cincinnati's Johnny Vander Meer is widely written for his two successive no-hitters—an all-time pitching record.

But lost in the shuffle of the second division, where only scant attention is focused during the final month of the pennant race, is Richard Merriwell Errickson, the Swedish freshman ace of the Boston Bees.

Started Slow

Errickson's record has gone unnoticed in most quarters because he was more or less a failure during the early weeks of the National League season. At the turning point in the race on July 4, Dick had five defeats and no victories, and seemed destined to slip quietly into the minors.

But since that date—through a stretch that saw the Bees handicapped by the temporary loss of several key players, the rapidly developing arm of the talented rookie has won nine and lost only one for the occupants of fifth place. Six of the efforts were complete—accomplished without help from the bull pen.

The Cubs alone have not fallen before Errickson, and probably only because he has not started against them. He has taken two each from the Cardinals, Phillies and Dodgers, and one from the Giants, Pirates, and Cincinnati Reds.

Lacked Control

The boy's trouble through the early days of the campaign was the usual handicap of inexperienced hurlers—lack of control. In the first 31⅔ innings he walked 22 batters and allowed 26 hits. He had plenty on the ball even then, but rarely got it over the plate at critical times.

Over the last 77⅓ innings, however, as young Dick accumulated his nine won and one lost, the averages show only 26 free tickets to first. In a nine-inning victory over the Cardinals, he did not issue a walk. Yesterday, in beating the Cardinals, he gave up only one. In triumphs over the Phils and Giants, Dick held the pass total down to two.

Discovered on the amateur diamonds in and around Worcester by Jesse Burkett, the former Red Sox, Cardinal and St. Louis Brown outfielder, Errickson overcame almost insurmountable pressure in making the grade under Casey Stengel. The Bees last year assembled one of baseball's leading mound staffs, including such names as Jim Turner, Lou Fette, Danny MacFayden, Milburn Shoffner, John Lanning and Ira Hutchinson, and few expected a rookie of limited experience to crash the ranks.

However, it is fortunate for the Bees and Stengel that the Swedish boy stayed around. His right arm took up the slack in the staff caused by the loss for several weeks of MacFayden and Shoffner. Without their rookie ace, the locals would probably be in a class with the Dodgers.

This is Errickson's second season in professional ball. In 1937, with the sixth-place Scranton team in the eight-club New York-Pennsylvania League, he won 14 games and lost 12.

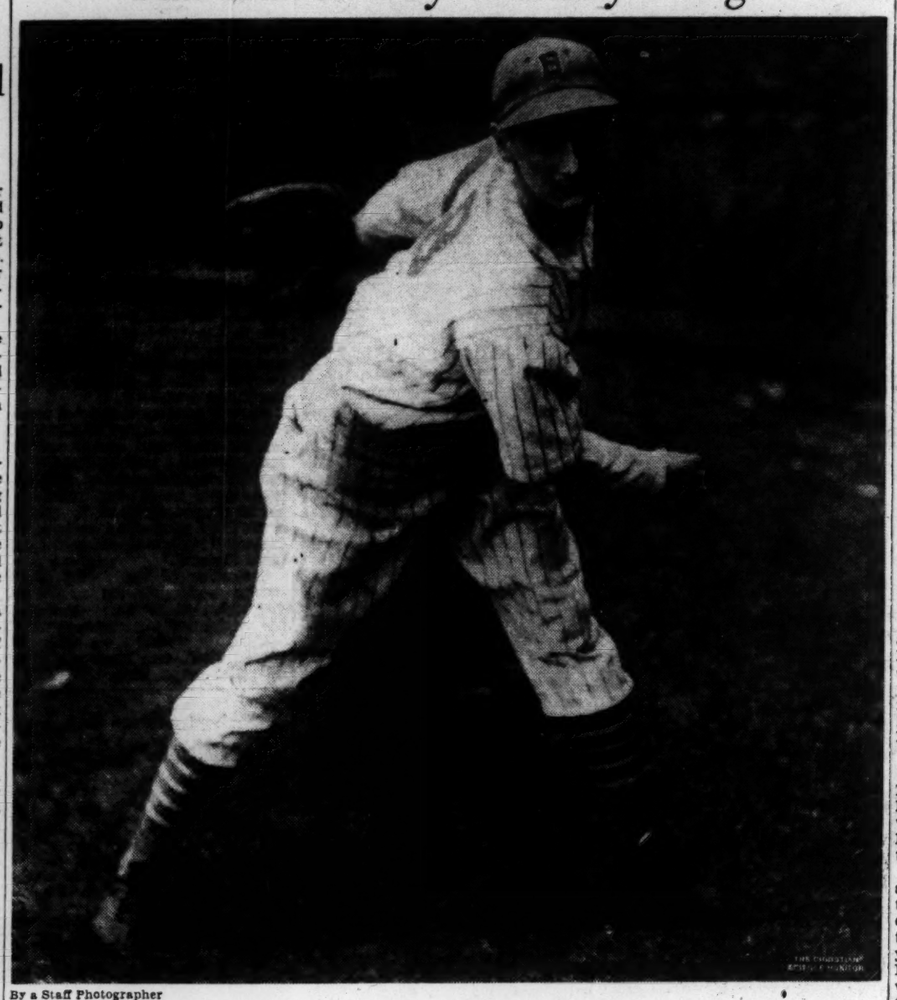
♪ ♪ ♪

Lack of transportation by rail postponed the opener of the Giant series today. The New Yorkers are coming over by boat tonight, according to an announcement from the Polo Grounds, and will play double-headers here tomorrow and Sunday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lou Fette and John Lanning will probably pitch for the Bees tomorrow—Ladies' Day. Jim Turner and Shoffner will be ready by Sunday.

Fair-Haired Boy of Casey Stengel



By a Staff Photographer

Richard Merriwell "Dick" Errickson

Prognosticators at It Again!

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Dipping lightly into the nearest desk drawer for a load of blank cartridges, this well-heckled football prognosticator opens harmless fire on the 1938 season and asks only for just enough time to duck when the gun backfires:

Southern California-Alabama: It's hardly cricket to hand the prognosticators one like this before they've had a chance to round into condition. Alabama's first-string line averages 203; Southern California's 200. Alabama's backfield is experienced, versatile and fast; ditto Southern California. Alabama, hoping to get a Rose Bowl bid for next Jan. 1 in order to avenge that beating by California last New Year's Day, needs to get off on the right foot. So does Southern California which sees a chance to return to the top for the first time in five years. All this leaves everybody more baffled than ever, if possible. One trembling vote for Alabama.

Minnesota-Washington: Maybe it wasn't such a good idea to start this guessing business this week. Washington is bringing a veteran backfield, minus only Fritz Waskowitz from last year, to Minneapolis, but there is enough doubt about the Huskies' line to warrant a ballot for Minnesota's Big Ten champions.

Pitt-West Virginia: The Mountaineers are loaded for bear, but nobody said anything about Panthers. Despite glowing word pictures from West Virginia, this corner old-fashionedly sticks to Pitt.

Army-Wichita: Army's new head coach, Bill Wood, will have a good team at West Point. This one may be close for two or three periods, but Army should have too much reserve strength for the Kansans.

Navy-William & Mary: There's little advance cheering down at Annapolis this year but the Tars should take this one safely.

Purdue - Detroit: Even without Cecil Isbell, Purdue looks like no worse than even against Detroit, which won't have Andy Farkas. Spinning a brand new dime, Purdue.

California-St. Mary's: The Golden Bears' Rose Bowl champions have suffered heavy graduation losses, but there is plenty of manpower there. Vic Bottari and Dave Anderson ought to pull California through this one.

Kansas-Texas: A perhaps ill-advised shot in the dark, Texas.

Illinois-Ohio University: Almost always close. Illinois.

Louisiana State-Mississippi: This looks like a left-footed start for Harry Mehre's coaching regime at Mississippi. L. S. U.

Georgia-The Citadel: The crying towels are working overtime at Georgia, but they can be put away for this one.

Tennessee-Sewanee: Going through the motions, Tennessee.

Tulane-Clemson: Ought to be close for Clemson has a veteran array. Picking Tulane and hoping for the best.

Duke-Virginia Tech: Apparently nothing here to stop Duke.

Virginia-Virginia Military: Paul Shu and company rate V. M. I. the edge.

Maryland - Richmond: Maryland was tough enough a year ago and threatens to be better. Maryland.

North Carolina State-Davidson: They're playing this one under the lights and this observer could use a little of same. Out of the hat, State.

Washington University-Vanderbilt: It's whispered about that the Commodores really will play Ray Morrison's style of open football this year. Vanderbilt.

Texas Christian-Centenary: T. C. U. to whip a notorious annoyer of Southwest Conference teams.

U. C. L. A.-Iowa: A big line will help Iowa this year, but we'll take U. C. L. A. and hope nobody saws off the limb.

Skipping hesitatingly over the chalklines otherwise: Oregon State over Idaho in a close one; Oregon over Washington State; Texas A. & M. over Texas A. & I.; Southern Methodist over North Texas Teachers, but maybe not by much; Baylor over Southwestern (Texas); Denver over Iowa State; Colorado Mines over Colorado State; Brigham Young over Arizona Teachers; Texas Tech over Wyoming; Bucknell over Furman; Auburn over Birmingham Southern; Washington & Lee over Hampden-Sydney; Holy Cross over Providence; Manhattan over St. Bonaventure; Arkansas over Oklahoma A. & M.; Xavier over South Carolina; Brown over Connecticut State; Dartmouth over Bates; Boston College over Canisius.

Two New England Teams Cancel Football Games

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 23 (AP)—Virtually marooned by rising flood waters in New England, Amherst College today canceled its football game with Hobart College, scheduled here tomorrow afternoon.

In a telephone conversation, President Stanley King of Amherst told Hobart's President, Dr. William A. Eddy, that Amherst, located 20 miles from Springfield, Mass., had been hard hit by the flood and it would be impossible for the team to get transportation from the Connecticut Valley.

Hobart officials immediately began attempts to arrange a substitute game. They hoped to be able to arrange a game with Union College, of Schenectady, at Geneva. Union is scheduled to play Colby, of Waterville, Me., but the Colby team was reported stranded in Boston.

WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 23 (AP)—Inability to find an open route to Schenectady, N. Y., caused Colby College officials today to cancel a game with Union College scheduled for tomorrow.

Officials announced the cancellation after they were unable to discover a satisfactory route through the hurricane-torn New England area by automobile. Train service was unavailable.

By the Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — Jock Sutherland, the most distinguished pupil of Pop Warner, will bring his Pittsburghs here on Oct. 1 for the first game in history between Temple and Pitt. Warner, and his former pupil at Pitt, are even in their grid series, each having won three games. Sutherland won the last one, a 7-0 defeat of Stanford by Pitt in 1932. They began matching wits in 1920 when Pop was at Pitt and Jock at Lafayette.

Headline Writer Problems Eased

By the Associated Press

Elizabeth, N. J.

Headline writers attention! No. 39, an end on Thomas Jefferson High School's football squad, is showing a lot of promise.

His name is Nicholas Louis Papatheodorcomoundourpoulos. For convenience, Nick Piskos will do.

N. H. Will Use Sophomores In Opening Line-Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Sept. 23—Three sophomores will start in the line for the University of New Hampshire here tomorrow afternoon as it swings into its 1938 gridiron schedule against Lowell Textile.

Totally disregarding past performances and players' records, Head Coach George Sauer said today his starting line-up was selected on the showing during the last few days of the pre-season training period.

Sophomores drawing starting assignments in the Wildcat ranks are Max Gowen, 175-pound center from Concord; Bob Onnella, former Newport and Austin-Cate left tackle mainstay; and "Rip" Jones, of Lebanon, outstanding end for the Kittens last fall.

Guard Positions

Guard positions will fall to Wally Ballou of Littleton and "Mike" Platts of Woodsville, while teaming with Onnella at tackle will be Ben Emery, Sanford, Maine. Fred Winterbottom will start at right end.

In the backfield, Sauer will start a quartet that, in direct contradiction to the line, has had a wealth of experience. Only absentee from the backfield that faced Lowell a year ago at the opening whistle is Burt Mitchell of Saco, Maine, who will watch the first quarter or so from the bench.

Replacing Mitchell will be Ray Patten of Port Washington, N. Y., teaming with Paul Horne, Wolfeboro, who drew the spotlight last year with his flashy broken-field running. Ed Preble, signal caller from Portsmouth, will open at quarterback, while Jack Hanlon, Winchester, Mass., will fill the fullback berth.

Assistants Named

Three graduate assistants were named by William H. Cowell, Director of Athletics at the University of New Hampshire, to assist in coaching junior varsity and freshman teams.

Assigned to coach junior varsity football under Sauer, is John D. DuRie of Rahway, N. J. DuRie, a graduate of New Hampshire with the Class of 1938, was a three letterman here, playing varsity football, basketball, and lacrosse. George Goodwin, of Waterbury, Conn., former football and track mainstay while at Springfield college, will assist Carl Lundholm this fall in freshman football.

Both DuRie and Goodwin will also have charge of physical education classes along with John Fabello of Scituate, Mass., a graduate of Michigan State college in 1938. Fabello played hockey and baseball while an undergraduate.

Rules Changes Due in N. H. L. Meeting Today

TORONTO, Sept. 23 (CP)—Rules Committee of the National Hockey League and the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association meet here today to attempt to draft a uniform set of playing rules.

Five major changes will come before the meeting, to be attended by Prof. W. G. Hardy of Edmonton, President of the C. A. H. A., and by President Frank Calder of Montreal, Art Ross of Boston Bruins and Connie Smythe of Toronto Maple Leafs and all N. H. L. managers.

Suggested rule changes would have the following results:

A player will not be considered offside as long as all parts of his skates are onside. He can reach over the blue line and play the puck with his stick.

The size of the goaler's marked area will be reduced from 10 feet across and six feet deep to seven feet across and three deep.

When a team clears the puck out of its defence zone, the puck must travel across the penalty shot line in the other defence zone before a face-off will be called in the defence zone of the team that cleared the puck.

Adoption of the 12-inch blue line. Several minor rule changes will be considered at the meeting.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	83	57	.593
Chicago	80	61	.567
New York	77	64	.546
Cincinnati	76	64	.543
Boston	71	70	.504
St. Louis	68	74	.479
Brooklyn	63	77	.450
Philadelphia	44	95	.317

Results Sept. 22
New York 6, Cincinnati 1.
New York 2, Cincinnati 1.
Boston 8, St. Louis 5.
Boston 4, St. Louis 1.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 0.
Pittsburgh 11, Brooklyn 6.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	95	49	.660
Boston	82	59	.582
Cleveland	81	61	.570
Detroit	76	67	.531
Washington	71	72	.497
Chicago	60	78	.441
St. Louis	50	89	.360
Philadelphia	51	93	.354

Results Sept. 22
New York 7, Chicago 4.
Only game played.

Playoff Results

International League
Newark 7, Rochester 1.

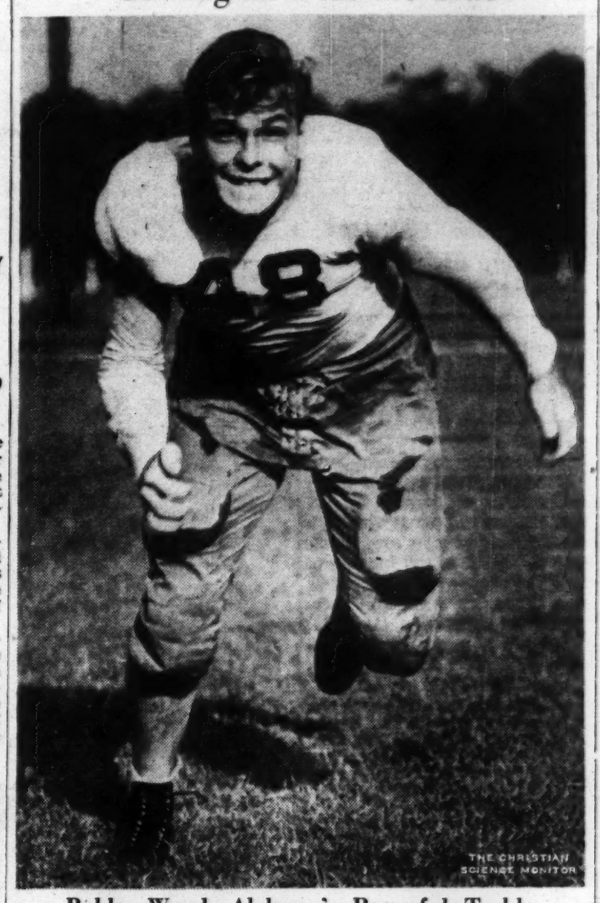
American Association
St. Paul 9, Milwaukee 1.

Pacific Coast League
Sacramento 13, Los Angeles 2.
San Francisco 12, Seattle 7.

Texas League
San Antonio 8, Beaumont 4.

Southern Association
Atlanta 4, Nashville 3.

Coming In With the Tide



Bobby Wood, Alabama's Powerful Tackle

Alabama Expected to Be Match for Any Eleven

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., (AP)—Rival coaches say Frank Thomas knew what he was about when he scheduled Southern California as his opponent for the 1938 edition of Alabama's Crimson Tide.

The Mentors believe Alabama will be a match this year for any team in the Nation, and in preseason balloting, they made Alabama an odds-on favorite to retain its 1937 Southeastern Conference title. Their prowess as prophets will be tested Saturday when the Tide meets the Trojans at Los Angeles.

Thomas admits his eleven is "potentially strong," but he professes concern over his reserve centers and the left halfback spot.

Carey Cox is the midget of the rush-line at 196 pounds, and he ousted a veteran last year to become a regular center as a sophomore.

Captain as Guard

The veteran Capt. Lew Bostick, 200, and soph Ed Hickerson, 214, loom as starting guards. Walter Merrill, 220, and Bobby Wood, 231, have been running at the tackles. Both are lettermen. Merrill was a frequent starter in 1937. Tex Shoemaker, 178, and Tut Warren, 184, are just back for their third campaign at the terminals. That crew averages just better than 203 pounds per man, including the rather light ends.

If you want to substitute the second-stringers, the average will jump to 209, thanks principally to Fred Davis and Noah Langdale, a pair of vicious 240-pound sophomore tackles.

The backfield is not so heavy, but it is experienced and fast. Vic Bradford and Hal Hughes have been alternating as regular quarterbacks for three years. George Zivich returns for a third season at right halfback, and Charley Holm, brother of the great Tony of 10 years ago, will be in his third year at fullback.

Herky Mosley and Charlie Boswell are junior lefthalfbacks who will have much to say about the team's final standing. Boswell is more rugged and is rated a better runner, but Mosley's punting and passing will assure him of plenty of action.

Hayward Sanford, 207-pound end who kicked the field-goals which beat Tulane and Vanderbilt last year, may be lost for the season. His goal-kicking ability will be missed, but he was being pushed for a spot on the second team by other husky squad members.

Chief hurdles besides Southern California on the Tide schedule are Tennessee, Tulane and Vanderbilt, and they are far apart on the list of playing dates. The schedule:

Sept. 24—California at Los Angeles.
Oct. 1—Howard; 8—North Carolina State at Tuscaloosa; 15—Tennessee at Birmingham; 22—Sewanee; 29—Kentucky at Lexington.
Nov. 5—Tulane at Birmingham; 12—Georgia Tech at Atlanta; 24—Vanderbilt at Birmingham.

Yale Gridders Return To College Grounds

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 23 (AP)—Yale's football squad returned to New Haven late yesterday, two days earlier than expected, when a portion of its training quarters at Gales Ferry was washed away by the swollen Thames River.

The hurricane that swept this area Wednesday struck just as the squad was preparing to leave for its afternoon practice session. The drill was called off and the players concentrated instead on salvaging crew and football equipment.

After being isolated the rest of the day and night, the coaches succeeded in contacting New London where arrangements were made to transport the athletes to the college campus.

Turnesa Files Entry

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Delayed for two days by rain and wind, the 108-hole Westchester Open Golf tournament, largest and richest joust of the season, opens today at the Fenway Golf Club, White Plains, with 270 amateurs and professionals shooting for the $13,500 cash and prizes.

Play will continue for five days with most of the nation's pros and crack amateurs in the field. Among the latter is Willie Turnesa, who won the U. S. Amateur last Saturday.

By the Associated Press

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—They feed 'em well at Penn State. Leonard Frketich, a man-mountain freshman tackle, arrived in camp two weeks ago "down" to 295. After two week's intensive work on the practice field—and at training table—he weighed in at 303.

♪ ♪ ♪

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—George Watson, the only experienced performer in North Carolina's starting backfield against Wake Forest Saturday, has one distinction that makes Coach Ray Wolf sure the Tarheels will be well fortified. Watson was voted the best blocker in the Southern Conference last fall.

Sidelines

After a week of hard practice sessions Coach Lew Manly of Tufts, for the first time since he has held the Jumbos football reins, has declared a holiday for his charges on Saturday. So satisfied was Manly with the progress of his candidates that he held only one session today and went on to tell the boys they deserved a rest. Yesterday, passing and kicking was stressed with little George Chiros outstanding in both departments.

♪ ♪ ♪

Andy Bierenbroodspot, former Lexington High School grid star, and Foxy Flumere were singled out yesterday by Coach Jimmy Dunn for their outstanding performances during a lengthy scrimmage. Bierenbroodspot stood out at his tackle post on the defense, piling up everything that came his way. Flumere did some fancy footwork in broken-field running.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Pat Hanley is far from satisfied with the showing of his first eleven despite the 36-to-6 trouncing they gave to the reserves yesterday. Solly Nechtem and Russ Lawry were the stars of the regulars, the former making a 90-yard dash for a touchdown on a kick-off. Ralph Salvatti threw a 10-yard pass to Flash Burnell who raced 50 yards for the reserve's only score.

♪ ♪ ♪

Austie Harding, Harvard's hockey captain, is showing that he knows a thing or two about spiraling a football. In a practice game yesterday against the third team Harding threw two touchdown passes, his first being snared by Capt. Bobby Green and his second to Don Daughters who gathered it in at midfield and scooted for the score. The defensive work of the first and second elevens pleased the coaches.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bates, ready to take off for Hanover, N. H., tonight, for its first game of the season against Dartmouth, will be forced to leave behind several first-string men because of injuries. Coach Dave Morey said that his squad is in the worst condition it has ever been. Morey will have to call upon three or four inexperienced men to fill key positions.

♪ ♪ ♪

Friends of Al McCoy, former coach at Northeastern, will watch with interest the results of Colby's opening game tomorrow with Union at Schenectady, N. Y. Al took over the coaching job at Colby last year and had a disappointing season. Reports from Waterville say that McCoy has some good material and should wind up this season with a better record.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dick Harlow raised his Harvard varsity squad to 23 today adding George Downing and Pete Elser to the tackles, Don Lowry to the guards and Ray Jones to the backfield.

Mrs. Page Sets Unusual Record In Sport Life

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 (AP)—Mrs Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, N. C., marching on today in defense of the Women's National Golf Championship, has set up one of the most remarkable records in the sport.

She never had gripped a golf club until five years ago.

Since that time she has won the qualifying medal honors in the National twice; tied for it this year, and won the championship last year at Memphis, defeating Patty Berg, the 20-year-old gallery lure from Minneapolis.

Today finds Mrs. Page, a 31-year-old housewife, in the semifinals. And Miss Berg again the menace. Mrs. Page plays Peggy Graham, Hollywood's gift to the tournament, who defeated Mrs. E. R. Hury, Dallas, Texas, 5 and 3, yesterday. The Minneapolis Miss engages Marion Miley, slim brunette of Lexington, Ky., who won, 5 and 3, from Marion McDougall of Portland, Ore.

This is the third National for Miss Graham, California women's champion. Miss Miley was a semi-finalist in 1936, and a partner of Mrs. Page and Miss Berg on the Curtis Cup team. She won the Women's Western title twice.

As a youngster, Mrs. Page was an expert swimmer, proficient at archery and basketball, and even took a fling at baseball. Her father, Dr. Robert Lawson, who pitched for the Boston Braves 30 years ago, introduced her to golf in 1933. Together they diagnosed the form of leading professionals and evolved a style which carried Mrs. Page to the semifinals of the Southern tournament the same year. She had only four clubs in her bag.

Yesterday Mrs. Page battled uphill to defeat Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite of Fort Worth, Texas, 1 up. Miss Berg defeated Dorothy Traung of San Francisco, 5 and 3, after overcoming a three-hole deficit.

Water Follies Set To Give Followers Plenty of Thrills

The Water Follies of 1938, will appear for three days at the Boston Arena starting Sept. 30 and running through Oct. 2 with matinee performances Oct. 1 and 2.

This production of the Water Follies is new in many respects, from the one that pleased so many thousand during the past two years. There are new faces and many changes for the better as the producers spared no expense in signing outstanding divers, swimmers, and comedians in the country for this Boston appearance.

To the many that witnessed the Follies in the past, the show needs little introduction, but to those who have yet to see it, the 1938 edition of the Follies will be a water spectacle where the best divers, swimmers, and comedians in the world perform in a $15,000 portable pool decorated in a Miami Beach setting.

A musical score has been arranged for the show. Colored lighting effects have been called into play. Instead of a series of match races, as in a competitive swimming meet, exhibitions, stunts and novelties will be presented. The champions take their events apart, their swimming styles, and show how it is done. The fancy divers do their acts of acrobatic skill from the two diving platforms and then burlesque them with comedy.

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FRED STONE in LIGHTNIN

Labor Group Swings to Earle; Rejects Endorsement by Green

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 23—Rejecting the plea of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, that craft union support in the forthcoming election of a United States Senator from Pennsylvania be thrown to the Republican incumbent, James J. Davis, the State Federation of Labor Council today was out for Gov. George H. Earle, Democratic nominee. The endorsement extends to the entire Democratic State ticket, headed by Governor Earle and Charles Alvin Jones, nominated to succeed him in the governorship.

Mr. Green's recommendation favoring Mr. Davis for re-election was on the basis that the Senator always has been "100 per cent for the interests of labor." Informed in Washington of the Pennsylvania Federation move, Lewis G. Hines, national organizer for this Commonwealth, said it would not alter Mr. Green's stand; that only the National Federation had the right to endorse candidates for national office; that the Davis candidacy already had the assurance of thousands of craft union votes, and that a campaign committee would be set up to combat the independent alignment of the State body and insure Senator Davis' return by "a most decisive majority."

The situation represents another flare-up in the battle between the American Federation of Labor and Committee for Industrial Organization forces which was a strong factor in the primary campaign here last spring when John L. Lewis sought unsuccessfully to win the Democratic nomination for Governor for his chief United Mine Workers of America aide, Lieut. Gov. Thomas Kennedy. Under the Green leadership, the craft unions fought this Lewis advance on the political front, and the Pennsylvania Federation threw its strength to the opposition in both major Party camps, publicly endorsing Senator Davis for the nomination.

Since the primary, it now charges, Senator Davis had become associated with "reactionary and Tory forces" in Pennsylvania, whose objectives were inimical to union labor and liberal Government and who were campaigning "for the reactionary candidates, Superior Court Judge Arthur H. James for Governor and Samuel S. Lewis for Lieutenant Governor."

"We believe all members and friends of organized labor and of liberal Government in Pennsylvania," its defiance continues, "can best protect their interests in the coming election by supporting the candidates offered by the Democratic Party for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and member of the United States Senate."

Leaders of the State Industrial Union Council, representing Committee for Industrial Organization unions, were see here today as preparing to take similar action in behalf of Governor Earle.

Dewey Expected to Direct Second Hines Prosecution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Judge Owen D. Bohan, of Part I, General Sessions Court, has before him a request by Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, for a blue-ribbon panel of 500 talesmen from which to select a jury for the second trial of James J. Hines, Tammany leader of the Twelfth Assembly District, Manhattan, to begin on Nov. 14, on charges of conspiracy in connection with the Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer policy racket.

This is an increase of 200 over the panel from which the jury was chosen before Justice Ferdinand Pecora, of the State Supreme Court, for the first Hines trial, which ended on Sept. 12 in a mistrial.

The date for the beginning of the second Hines trial is the first Monday following Election Day. It was indicated at Mr. Dewey's office that he would personally take charge of the prosecution, and that Judge Charles C. Nott Jr., or Judge James Garrett Wallace, would preside. Motion papers for the new trial were served on Joseph Shalleck, Hines counsel of record.

Justice Pecora set Dec. 5 for sentencing J. Richard (Dixie) Davis, Dutch Schultz lawyer; George Weinberg, and Harry Schoenhaus, State witnesses against the Tammany district leader. Davis, Weinberg and Schoenhaus entered guilty pleas before the first Hines trial, during which they appeared on the witness stand for the prosecution, their testimony forming the basis of the case against Mr. Hines. The date for sentencing these men was postponed until after the second Hines trial, at the request of Charles P. Grimes, Assistant District Attorney, who filed the motion papers for the second trial.

Education in China Continues; Need of Boxer Fund Indicated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Japan's occupation of a large amount of China raises obvious problems in regard to Chinese education, but few here will see merit to the reported Washington suggestion of a fundamental change in American policy with regard to the remitted Boxer Indemnity payments.

In the first place it is extremely doubtful whether Washington or anyone else has a legal right to cancel the remissions. In the second place the necessity for any such action seems less acute than has been represented.

Already some of the schools of North China have run afoul of the Japanese authorities on various points, and Yenching University, near Peiping, won exemption from compulsory student participation in various "patriotic" Japanese-sponsored affairs only when the American officials of the institution pledged that the students would keep entirely clear of politics and indulge in no pro-Chinese patriotic demonstrations. It seems clear that there will be continuing Japanese pressure for all educational institutions in territory under their control to teach the Japanese language, revise the history books, and otherwise indulge in Japanese propaganda to a greater or less degree.

If that sort of thing goes on to any large extent it is clear enough that the United States can hardly turn over Boxer funds, from the Chinese, to help Japanese propaganda in China. But the administration of the fund is in the hands of a self-perpetuating foundation comprising 10 Chinese and five Americans. There is no obligation to continue to allot the money in future precisely as in the past—in fact, the very existence of the foundation proves the original desire that there be flexibility in allotment, although at the time this system was worked out it could hardly be expected that any such turn of events as the present one would come to pass. Yet the Boxer trouble in itself was an extraordinary example of Chinese internal difficulty, and it is fitting that money originating in such abnormality should be wisely applied during any subsequent trouble with a view to helping China forward.

In a way, it might be very fitting to utilize the American remitted Boxer Indemnity funds as a publicity weapon testing Japan's sincerity in working for China's welfare. Those who allot the money must naturally see that it serves the cause of true education, not of political selfishness or the empire-building of an invader. So long as the Japanese are willing that Chinese institutions in the occupied areas proceed freely with the recognized curriculum, it is entirely in order that Boxer money be made available. But if undue interference with these institutions renders them, in the view of the American Boxer Indemnity Fund Foundation, no longer capable of giving students an honest and untainted education, the Foundation could then publicly announce its withdrawal of support—with its reasons—and allot the funds to institutions still able to comply with the obvious requirements.

One of the conspicuous phenomena of the present war has been the movement of large numbers of students inland. A considerable number of high grade Chinese universities have shifted even to remote Szechuen. These have been under special and extraordinary expense as result of the removals, and they can find good use for any extra cash which may be rendered available.

Under present conditions, the geographic entity shown on the maps as China must virtually be regarded as two countries—China, and Japan-in-China. It seems likely that the issue raised in connection with the Boxer funds may have to be recoghized in other connections as well, and China be limited by definition to such areas as remain under the direct control of the National Government. As the emergency has brought about unprecedented unfication, including a liquidation of former difficulties with Chinese Communists, this is in some ways simpler than in other days.

Japanese Liner Marks 100th Trip Across Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Capt. Shunji Ito, of the N. Y. K. liner Tatsuta Maru, was congratulated when his vessel recently docked at Tokohama, completing its one hundredth crossing of the Pacific Ocean. Captain Ito was in charge of the vessel when it made its first trip to American seven years ago and has not missed one of the subsequent voyages. Among the congratulations was a scroll signed by the Governor of California, Frank K. Merriam, the Mayor of San Francisco, Angelo Rossi, and many other California notables.

Captain Ito is known as the golfing skipper because of his fondness for the game, which he plays whenever he can leave the bridge of his ship. He has followed the sea for 35 years and is the oldest captain in the service of the N. Y. K. By crossing the Pacific as a skipper 152 times he has set up a record which no other captain, Japanese or foreign, has equalled.

The Tatsuta Maru, which sails between San Francisco and Yokohama, by way of Honolulu, has carried 83,000 passengers since it was first put into service without sustaining any mishap. It derives its name from a famous Shinto shrine south of Nara, which is dedicated to two gods of the wind.

Lotus Delta Coffman

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 23 (AP)—Lotus Delta Coffman, who passed on here yesterday, was President of the University of Minnesota and had been President of the National Education Association and the National Association of Urban Universities. He was well known as a writer of pedagogical subjects and served as co-editor of educational journals. In 1928 he made a school survey of Russia as a member of a group of American educators.

In 1915 he came to the University of Minnesota as Dean of the College of Education. Dr. Coffman succeeded Dr. Marion Leroy Burton as President in 1921. Under his administration the University experienced the greatest growth of its history, including an increase of approximately 100 per cent in the study body.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day 470,000
1938 volume to date 192,293,824
1937 volume to date 293,397,110

Losses in Stock Market Range To Around 3 Points

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Fear of a breakdown in the Hitler-Chamberlain negotiations on Czechoslovakia undermined Wall Street's confidence in peace prospects today and led to renewed selling, depressing stocks for losses running to around three points.

With about half the gains of the week wiped out, the market steadied in the afternoon and held slightly above the lows near the final hour.

Trading increased somewhat on the sell-off and proceeded at the rate of about 800,000 shares for the full session.

However, there was nothing resembling the recent selling routs at the height of fear the Czech-Nazi dispute would bring immediate large-scale war in Europe.

Suspension of the Hitler-Chamberlain talks, with reports of more clashes along the Czechoslovak border, helped depress foreign currencies and European security markets before dealings began in Wall Street.

A flurry of selling came into stocks during the forenoon as unconfirmed reports circulated in financial circles German troops had crossed the Czech border.

With buyers timid, the selling brought losses of 1 to around 3 points in such shares as U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Electric Auto-Lite, American Telephone, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Cerro de Pasco, Public Service of New Jersey, Santa Fe, Great Northern preferred, Union Carbide, and Johns Manville.

On the curb, moderate losses appeared in American Cyanamid B, Electric Bond & Share, Cities Service, Lake Shore Mines, International Petroleum and Newmont.

Bonds Depressed

Bonds were depressed today by reports of a break in the Chamberlain-Hitler conference at Godesberg.

Central European issues in the foreign list dropped sharply with Czechoslovak obligations leading the slide. Czech 8s of '51 yielded about 5 points in early dealings on top of a severe slump Wednesday and Thursday. Also sharply lower were Prague 7½s, Milan 6½s, Copenhagen 5s, and Norway 4½s.

Rails were pushed down fractions to around 5 points by a steady flow of selling. Hardest hit were loans of Boston & Maine, Louisville & Nashville, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, Nickel Plate, Northern Pacific, and Illinois Central.

Other spots of weakness included American & Foreign Power 5s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, and International Telephone 5s.

U. S. Governments also moved downward, some Treasury issues recording losses running to 11-32s of a point.

Freight Carloadings Up 16 P. C. in Week; 19.8 P. C. Below '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 660,142 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Sept. 17.

This was an increase of 91,255 cars, or 16 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 162,653, or 19.8 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 305,671, or 31.6 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk.	Last wk.	Yr. ago
Miscellaneous frgt	265,132	32,321	†66,289
Less-than-carlot merchandise	156,800	22,349	†15,706
Coal	121,411	21,548	†24,378
Grn. & grn prods	35,900	5,374	†353
Livestock	16,728	2,061	†1,236
Forest products	30,985	4,351	†8,570
Ore	27,446	2,451	†41,619
Coke	5,740	790	†4,802

†Decrease.

October Maturities Total $36,800,500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Corporate bond maturities during October will total $36,800,500, according to the Standard Statistics Company, of New York. The number of bonds and notes making up this total is 63, of which six amount to $1,000,000 or more, as follows:

October 1

Con Title Ins. & Mtge. 4s	$ 1,322,800
Los Angeles Ry Co 1st 5s	3,962,000
N. Y. Chi & St. L. Unsec. 6s	15,000,000
Nor Ry. of Calif. 1st 5s	4,751,000
Penna. R.R. Gen Eq Tr Ctf 4½s	1,050,000
67 So Munn Ave (E. Orange, N. J.) Ext 6s	1,173,000

September maturities amounted to $20,310,500 and the 61 issues and portions of issues falling due in November total $21,786,400.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed lower today with pronounced selling pressure in the industrial group as traders awaited further news from Godesberg. Trans-Atlantic shares and British bonds finished fractions to a point down. Mining oil and distilling issues were exceptionally heavy and foreign bonds were lower. Coppers and other base metals remained quiet.

Paris: International securities were offered in supply as the bourse closed with an easier tone. Bank of France stock lost 25 francs and French rentes were off 30 to 75 centimes. Royal Dutch reacted 85 francs from Thursday's close, while Suez Canal continued its upward advance, gaining more than 300 francs.

Liverpool: Wheat futures advanced 1⅛d to 1⅝d on large demands for Canadian grain and prospects of small world shipments for the week.

Cotton futures were 1 point lower to 1 higher at the close. The market declined early on October liquidation and light hedge selling, but moved up later on the reported delay in conservations between Hitler and Chamberlain.

Commerce and Finance

Study Discusses How to Minimize Losses If War Ensues

Business and Industry

Andrews to Issue Opinions on New Wage-Hour Law

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Thousands of employers must decide in the next month whether the new wage-hour law applies to their particular businesses.

Officials of the Wage-Hour Administration explained today that in innumerable borderline cases the proprietors must determine for themselves whether their workers are participating in or producing goods for interstate commerce.

If they are, they must be given the benefit of Federal labor standards; a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour and a maximum work week of 44 hours.

Before the law becomes effective Oct. 24, Administrator Elmer F. Andrews expects to issue opinions to guide these employers. Calvert Magruder, general wage-hour counsel, is listing industries which clearly come under the law.

But Mr. Magruder has told friends there will be no "pat definition" of interstate commerce. Thus thousands of businesses on the borderline—partly engaged in interstate and partly in intra-state commerce—must decide for themselves.

For the individual business man the financial interests in such a decision may be quite high.

Take the case of an employer who has a small industry producing most of its goods for consumption within the state.

If his salary scale is low and his work-week long, he would have to alter both materially to comply with the law—provided he decided he was subject to it.

But he might decide that he did not have to comply because the great bulk of his products was sold within the state.

He probably could go along for months after October 24 without raising wage minimums or shortening the work-week. Later, if his employees could prove in court that the law covered them, they could collect back wages up to the minimum and also compensation for the overtime they had worked.

In such a court case the Administrator's opinions applicable to the industry would have no legal weight, officials say, although conceivably the court could take them into consideration.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, said he would request a deficiency appropriation early next year.

He said $350,000 appropriatel by the last Congress would establish only three or four industry committees to determine minimum wages.

"We want to get as many people in the field as possible before October 24," he explained at a press conference.

The administrator said he hoped to appoint minimum wage committees for the dress and cotton garments industries before January. He added the recently appointed 21-member committee for the textile industry would meet here October 21.

Railroad to Pay Interest

NEW YORK (AP)—E. W. Scheer, President of Central Railroad of New Jersey, announced the road will pay quarterly interest due on its bonds on Oct. 1. The interest in question is on the registered general mortgage bonds of the railroad, outstanding in the amount of $48,000,000, Mr. Scheer declined comment on payment of the Jan. 1 interest.

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International Co-operation Is Stressed at Management Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 — The seventh International Management Congress drew to a close today with an emphasis on international co-operation as the means of promoting good management.

"If we agree that if it is the fundamental objective of all good management to eliminate waste, both human and material, in every aspect of our economic life, then it is no longer possible for us to look at this problem nationally," the Right Hon. Viscount Leverhulme, of London, President of the International Committee of Scientific Management, told the congress.

This week's conference, first of its kind to be held in the United States, was said by William L. Batt, President of S. K. F. Industries, Inc., and chairman of the American Co-ordinating Committee, to have brought home the realization "more keenly than ever before that the issues before us transcend politics and national boundaries."

Waste Anywhere Detrimental

Lord Leverhulme pointed out that "whatever the emotional influences of nationalism and territorial sovereignty, the ever increasing productivity of the machine, and the shrinkage of the world through more rapid and extensive communications, are facts which alter the economic significance of frontiers and which combine to produce a situation wherein the effects of a given source of waste can no longer be confined to the country wherein it exists.

"The United States, for example," he continued, "can no longer expect to escape from the effects of inefficient conditions of production and distribution in Europe; conditions which, quite apart from the degree of efficiency which may be reached by individual units, may yet be inefficient in that the internal conditions of these countries make the maximum consumption of goods and services an impossibility.

"It is to the interest of every country in the world," he said, "and more particularly those countries with a large export business that the economy of her neighbors should be as efficient as it is possible to make it."

With management lies the decision as to whether corporations shall take the social and economic status of the whole community into consideration voluntarily or shall be forced to do so by law, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, told the congress. To the extent to which corporations recognize their responsibility to the community, he predicted, the necessity of government "regimentation" will be reduced.

The role of management, both collectively and as individuals of various nations, in the amelioration of today's unsettled international conditions, was brought up by Secretary Roper in closing.

On Technological Unemployment

"Basic to successful management," he said, "is correct understanding and, through understanding, the development of faith, mutual trust and co-operation. Wars and rumors of war are, or should be, obnoxious to this objective. The household of management, therefore, through its influence in the fields of industry, commerce, finance, agriculture and the home, should exercise every possible means of encouraging solidarity among world forces for peace and the security which alone can come through peaceful human relations. Only through a general raising of human sentiment to deepen spiritual quality and to carry it over a wider field can the factor of human motives and mutual trust be sufficiently changed to have an economic result.

John W. O'Leary, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, offered five points by which industry might lessen technological unemployment. These included: first, to time the installation of new machinery or products to coincide with periods of demand; second, to defer the production of technological improvements or design when depressed conditions exist; third, to provide, as far as possible, for the gradual transfer of employees from outmoded jobs to new jobs; fourth, to adopt flexible schedules of working hours; and fifth, to initiate and develop special training programs to enable displaced employees to become qualified for entirely different jobs.

At a final session today, summaries of the week's discussions in each of the six major sections of the congress were presented, with Henry S. Dennison, President, Dennison Manufacturing Company, presiding.

Synopses were furnished by Joseph H. Willits, Dean, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, administration; Prof. Erwin H. Schell, Department of Business and Engineering Administration, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, production; Dr. Leverett S. Lyon, Brookings Institutions, distribution; Prof. Elton Mayo, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, personnel; Prof. John D. Black, Harvard University, agriculture, and Miss Eloise Davison, the New York Herald Tribune, home management.

Avers Co-operation BetweenGovernment, Industry Is Growing

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 23 (AP)—Prentiss L. Coonley, of Washington, said today in an address prepared for the convention of American Trade Association Executives that signs are growing for co-operation between the Government and industry, pointing the way to better times.

He said the vast change in industry in the past 20 years has brought friction between the two and added:

"Until there comes an end to misunderstanding and recrimination there can be little sound progress."

The representatives of some 500 of the nation's major industries last night heard Col. Willard Chevalier, New York publisher (Business Week) urge them to resist "tooth and nail" further surrender of their rights to politicians.

He declared that many "social reformists" have reached the "erroneous conclusion that business and the people are arrayed against each other."

Harry Meixell, manager of the legislative department, Automobile Manufacturers' Association, New York, asserted that "the feeling is abroad that social and economic ills must be cured by governmental edict." He warned that business must look forward to much State legislation aimed at it with 44 Legislatures scheduled to convene next year.

World Tin Output Below Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World production of tin in July amounted to 11,600 tons, making total of 94,300 tons for the first seven months this year, against 110,500 tons for first seven months of 1937, according to The Hague office of the International Tin Research and Development Council. Production of the signatory countries in the seven months was 77,225 tons, or 82.4 per cent of total mine production, against 95,054 tons, or 86.4 per cent, in the 1937 period.

World apparent tin consumption in July totaled 10,400 tons, against 11,100 in June and 14,600 in July, 1937. Consumption in first seven months was 91,000 tons, against 112,800 in 1937 period.

Boston Fund
inc.
Massachusetts Investors Trust
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U. K. Shipbuilding And Aircraft Units Are Further Linked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A step toward rationalization of the British oil engine industry including the entry of the Clydebank shipbuilding firm of John Brown & Co. into aircraft manufacture is seen in a complex deal now announced.

This deal covers a number of transactions. John Brown & Co. are adding aircraft manufacture to their other activities by acquiring control of Westland Aircraft Limited, makers of the "Lysander" Army Co-Operation Plane.

Westland Aircraft Limited doubles its immediate production capacity and acquires space for further expansion by purchasing for shares the Yeovil works and land in Somersetshire of Messrs. Petters Limited, a subsidiary of Aircraft Industries Corporation Limited, manufacturers of industrial and marine oil engines and electric generating plant.

Simultaneously Messrs. Petters' oil-engine business at Yeovil is to be transferred to the British Electrical Engineering Company's works at Loughborough, Leicestershire. Messrs. Petters then became a holding company.

One of the results anticipated is very large expansion of the Westland Aircraft business.

Further linking up of other major concerns engaged in different sections of the re-armament program is expected to follow a technical advantage being seen in the participation of the older-established shipbuilding, marine engineering, and special steel production enterprises in the more recent and rapidly expanding aircraft industry.

Reserves for Week Down $390,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Treasury borrowing cut the idle funds of banks $390,000,000 to a total of $2,740,000,000 in the week ended Sept. 21.

A Federal Reserve Board report showed that during the week the Treasury borrowed $800,000,000 but the effect of this on excess reserves was offset in part by imports of $67,000,000 worth of gold and by Treasury spending.

The board also disclosed that it supported the Government bond market during the week by buying $45,000,000 worth of Treasury bonds and selling $31,000,000 of Treasury notes and $14,000,000 of Treasury bills.

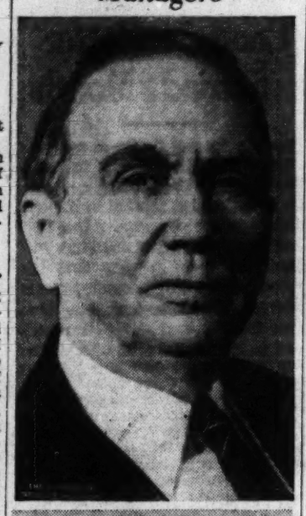
Subsidy on Flour Exports Increased at All Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The subsidy on flour exports has been raised to 50 cents per barrel on flour exported from the Pacific Coast and 65 cents per barrel on flour exported from other United States ports, according to an Agriculture Department announcement. These prices were effective for the 24-hour period beginning at 2 p. m., Eastern standard time, Thursday.

In the 24-hour period ended 2 p. m. Wednesday, the subsidies were 45 cents per barrel on exports from Pacific Coast and 60 cents per barrel on exports from other United States ports.

Managers



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Above) Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce of the United States; (below) John W. O'Leary, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Weekly Pay Rolls Higher in July But Hourly Earnings Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Accompanying a fairly substantial gain in manufacturing activity in July, the average work week lengthened 2.1 per cent over June and average weekly earnings rose from $23.74 to $23.92, according to figures compiled by the Economic Research Division of the National Industrial Conference Board, based on the reports of 25 manufacturing industries. Average hourly earnings, on the other hand, turned downward for the first time since the start of the recession in 1937.

Inasmuch as employment was 0.6 per cent lower in July than in June, the gain in average weekly earnings and a rise in pay roll disbursements of 0.1 per cent in July indicated the lengthening of the work week for employed workers. Hourly earnings, however, declined from an average of 71.9 cents in June to 71.3 cents in July, or 0.8 per cent.

In the reports received by the Conference Board from 25 industries, the largest increase in total man hours occurred in the wool industry, with a gain of 21.5 per cent. Increases included 19.6 per cent in the boot and shoe industry; 8.2 per cent in the northern cotton industry; and 5.4 per cent in the hosiery industry. Declines in total man hours worked appeared principally in the agricultural implement and automobile industries.

Each of the industries which showed gains in the number of total man hours worked also reported a rise in the index of employment, but employment figures declined sharply in the manufacturing of agricultural implements, automobiles and electrical equipment. In most cases the average hours of work per week were longer, except in such industries as iron and steel, paint and varnish, and hosiery.

Meat packing, with an average of 41.4 hours of work per week during July per wage earner, was the only industry reporting 40 hours of work or over per week. For all 25 industries, 33.8 hours per week was the average.

With the cost of living of wage earners decreasing 0.2 per cent from June to July, real weekly earnings rose 1.0 per cent in the same period.

Czech Sugar Crop Seen Lowest Since 1935-36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Czechoslovakia's beet sugar crop for 1938-39, harvesting of which is about to begin, is estimated at 601,000 long tons, raw sugar, according to Lamborn & Co. This compares with 730,000 tons produced last season, a decrease of approximately 17.7 per cent.

The current season's crop, should the output approximate the forecast, will be the smallest since 1935-36 when 563,000 tons were produced.

Czechoslovakia consumes a little over 400,000 tons of sugar annually. The balance of its production is marketed in the world market. For the current crop year starting Sept. 1, Czechcoslovakia's export quota for the world market has been set at 267,700 long tons by the International Sugar Council.

Aviation Firm's Backlog Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Order to North American Aviation for $303,132 of combat training planes for United States Navy brings backlog of unfilled orders to $16,500,000, against $14,952,843 on June 30. Delivery is expected to start next month on 200 planes for British army.

'Boom' Aspect of War Applies Only to Neutrals, Study Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The influence of periodic "war scares" on the security markets during recent years and notably since early 1938 has been greater at times than that of purely domestic economic and financial developments, and war itself would cause an indefinitely greater disturbance, regardless of whether or not there was any immediate threat to the neutrality of the United States, according to the Standard Statistics Company. These observations are made in a survey by the company which traces the course of security and commodity prices during the World War and their probable course in the event of another world-wide conflagration.

Study of the effect of the World War on production and prices from 1914 to 1918 revealed the popular misconceptions with respect to the impact of war on a nation's economy, many of which proceed from a hazy recollection of the course of events in the United States from 1914 to 1918. The "boom" aspect of war is perhaps overstressed, or at least the fact is often ignored that this phase of hostilities applies only to neutrals and not to active combatants.

High Grade Bonds Preferable

"From this country's experience in 1914, it is reasonably clear that, in the initial stages of a war crisis, high grade bonds are the most stable investments," says the survey. "During the time in which the New York Stock Exchange was closed in the fall of 1914, however, the implications of war became clearer, and, whereas equities showed a substantial recovery from July 30 to December 12, bond prices in general remained weak. The composite stock index rose 4.7 per cent (2.7 per cent in the case of rails and 7.4 per cent in the case of industrials), while the bond average declined 1.1 per cent. Here again, however, the high grade issues dropped only 0.3 per cent, as against 3.2 per cent in the case of the low grade bonds.

"It is highly significant," continues the survey, "that the 'war boom' in the security markets did not begin until March, 1915, when the war had been going on for six months, and that it came to an abrupt halt in November, 1916, about five months before we became a participant. It is also worth noting that no class of security afforded the holder protection against the rise in the cost of living during the April, 1917-November, 1918, period, although it is possible that individual exceptions might be found.

Would Resemble 1914

"The assumption may be made with some assurance that the immediate impact of war would be roughly the same as that in 1914. Exports would contract, security prices would fall, and the commodity markets would be seriously disturbed. After the initial shock, the longer term implications of the conflict, including the possibility of the United States being involved, would gradually become crystallized during a period of perhaps several months.

"The workings of our Neutrality Act and of the Johnson Act, which prohibits loans to governments in default on their obligations to the United States Government, can only be determined by experience. Both acts, moreover, would probably be changed to reflect public sentiment in the event of hostilities.

Some Shock Inevitable

"In full cognizance of the imponderables involved, it is believed most likely that this country would swing to the "democratic" side in a future war, unless it happened to be of brief duration, which is improbable. If this proved to be the case, economic aid, whether in the form of munitions or other goods, would be extended.

"The almost inevitable period of shock caused by war should be followed by gradual recovery based on increased exports and higher prices for most basic commodities. Certain industries, such as the automobile, agricultural machinery, and various branches of the textile industry, would probably experience a diminution in export demand, but war business nevertheless would be fairly well diffused. In addition, it is reasonable to assume that under such circumstances the defense program of the Government would be accelerated, which would further tend to stimulate business activity.

"It should be borne in mind that any war boom probably not only would be slow in developing but would also be considerably less pronounced than that in 1915-16. Moreover, such a boom is possible only in a neutral country, as is clearly indicated by the record of 1914-18. Entanglement of the United States would produce an entirely different set of factors.

"There is no way short of complete liquidity by which an investor can hope to avoid temporary losses under the panic conditions which might be expected to follow immediately upon the outbreak of war. In times of unusual international political tension, some protection may be obtained by retaining a larger than usual proportion of high-grade bonds and of cash and postponing new commitments. But it is manifestly impossible to determine in advance whether or not any given crisis will culminate in hostilities," concludes the study.

Steel Operations At New 1938 High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Operations in the steel industry this week are scheduled at 47.3 per cent of capacity, a new high for the year, and a gain of 2 points from the 45.3 per cent rate of last week, according to an announcement made by the American Iron & Steel Institute.

The current rate compares with that of 42.8 per cent a month ago and 76.1 per cent for the corresponding period a year ago. In the like 1936 week the rate was 74.4 per cent; in 1935, 48.3 per cent, and in 1934, 22.3 per cent.

Assets of Insured Thrift Companies Gain $600,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—There has been an increase of nearly $600,000,000 in the assets of home-financing and thrift institutions which have insured their savings accounts with the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation according to a survey whose results have just been announced by Corporation officials.

Data from approximately 90 per cent of the 2043 institutions now insured by the Corporation show that during the period following their insurance their resources have grown from slightly more than $1,400,000,000 to approximately $2,000,000,000.

"This growth presents concrete evidence that the investing public appreciates the safety and protection of insurance," said Nugent Fallon, General Manager of the Insurance Corporation. "Savers today are looking not only for a profitable investment but primarily for one whose safety can not be doubted.

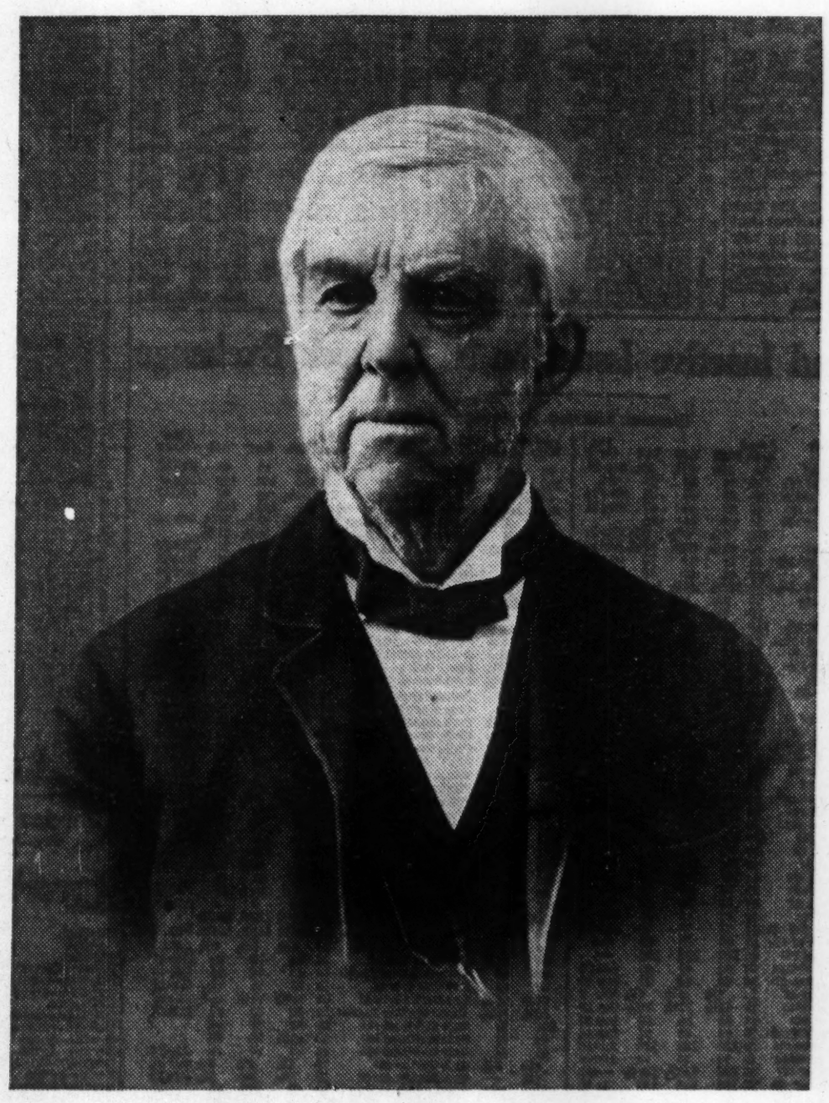
"They are finding such safety in insured savings and loan associations, where their accounts are protected by the Insurance Corporation up to $5,000 for each investor."

The growth of the Insurance Corporation has been rapid. Authorized by Congress in 1934 to afford investors in thrift and home-financing institutions protection similar to that given depositors in commercial banks by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the FSLIC now protects the accounts of some 1,960,000 investors.

Total resources of the Insurance Corporation increased almost $500,000,000 during July and exceeded $114,500,000 at the end of the month, according to the July report of the Corporation.

Investments were shown to be $200,000 greater than at the end of June and almost $5,000,000 larger than on July 31, 1937.

The $113,053,842 of investments owned by the Corporation have a present market value of almost $119,600,000.



IN his famous work, "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," Oliver Wendell Holmes said: "Put not your trust in money, but put your money in trust."

This terse comment is even more sound today than it was when Holmes penned the line, eighty years ago.... Today's conditions emphasize more than ever its wisdom.

On one side, the problems of investment have grown more and more complex; on the other, we now have such relatively new instruments for protection as the "living trust" and the "life insurance trust."

* * *

If you are interested in establishing a trust, making or revising a will, we cordially invite you to talk with our trust officers or to send for our new booklet: "Shawmut Management for Property and Estates." The National Shawmut Bank, Trust Department, 40 Water Street, Boston.

eMember Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Curb Quotations •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

SEC Says Maloney Act Provides For Self-Regulation

Asserting that the Maloney act is based on the assumption that the dominant element in the securities business is honest, Commissioner George C. Mathews of the Securities and Exchange toll representatives of investment banking and brokerage firms meeting in Boston that the act provides for self-regulation in the over-the-counter markets by methods similar to those used on the securities exchanges.

"Members of a national securities exchange, he said, are subject to discipline from the exchange itself for unethical practices as well as to discipline from the commission for violations of law. "It is often a tedious, expensive, long drawn-out affair to carry on criminal proceedings," the commissioner said. "In many cases the business itself is much more competent to act to assure the maintenance of good business practices.

National Groups Best

"Some practices which may not be criminal may be unethical," he observed. "To eliminate such practices without going to the extreme of direct government control—which nobody wanted—the formation of national associations seemed the best method."

The Maloney act provides for voluntary associations of security dealers on a national basis and also for affiliated local associations. Mr. Mathews expressed the personal opinion that a single national association would best meet the situation, but observed that the act would permit the formation of "national" groups in several different sections provided each one covered a large territory.

Certain restrictions imposed by anti-trust laws are lifted, he continued, in the case of dealer members operating under the rules and regulations of registered national associations, but the Securities and Exchange Commission must approve the by-laws and other features proposed to be adopted before registration is permitted. Such approval is based on compliance with objectives outlined in the law.

Bonner Traces Background

Mr. Mathews expressed the hope that definite progress would be apparent by the close of the year toward the formation of a national association or associations.

Among other members of the commission staff who addressed the meeting were Francis A. Bonner, on leave of absence from his Chicago investment firm, Blair, Bonner & Co., and Ganson Purcell, director of the trading and securities division of the SEC. Mr. Bonner traced the background of the act to ideas developed during and since the time of the NRA code. He pointed out that the Maloney act introduced no new restrictions to over-the-counter trading, but made more workable provisions contained in the original securities and exchange act.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-'40 June	105.11	105.11	105.11
51 3¼s '41	107.12	107.5	107.5
1 3¼s '45-'43	108.30	108.30	108.30
15 3¼s '46-'44	108.29	108.29	108.29
6 4s '54-'44	113.13	113.13	113.13
50 2¾s '47-'45	105.24	105.24	105.24
25 3¼s '56-'46	112.13	112.13	112.13
1 3s '48-'46	107.6	107.6	107.6
10 4¼s '52-'47	118.4	118.4	118.4
50 2½s '48	103.23	103.23	103.23
10 2½s '53-'49	101	101	101
56 2½s '82-'50	101.7	100.30	100.30
1 2¾s '54-'51	102.24	102.24	102.24
15 3s '55-'51	105.23	105.23	105.23
4 2½s '60-'55	103.14	103.2	103.2
10 2¾s '59-'56	102.4	102.4	102.4
36 2¾s '63-'58	101.17	101.8	101.9

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-'44	105.13	105.13	105.13

Home Owners' Loan

10 2¾s '49-'39	102.14	102.14	102.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4¼s '46 st	105	105	105
1 Alb&Sus 3½s '46	70	70	70
2 Alleghany 5s '44	65	64½	64½
2 Alleghany 5s '49	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝
2 Alleghany 5s '50 st	21	21	21
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Allied Strs 4½s '50	91½	91½	91½
2 Allis Chalm 4s '52	110½	110½	110½
8 Am&ForP 5s 2030	48½	48	48
3 AmInChem5½s '49	103	102½	103
18 Am T&T 5½s '43	113¼	113	113
8 Am T&T 3¼s '66	102⅝	102½	102½
6 Am T&T 3¼s '61	103½	103¼	103¼
13 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
7 Arm Del 4s '55	97¼	97	97
18 AT & SF 4s '95	103⅝	102¾	102¾
11 B & O rfg 5s '95	16¾	16½	16½
5 B & O 1st 5s '48	42	42	42
8 B & O rfg 5s '95	16¼	16½	16½
6 B & O 5s '96 F	16	16	16
3 B & O 5s 2000 D	17	16½	16½
25 B & O 4½s '60	13½	13	13
3 B & O 4s PLE&WV '41	37½	37½	37½
8 B & O 5s S W '50	32¼	32	32⅛
3 Bang & Ar cn 4s '51	100	100	100
18 Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	104½	104¼	104¼
2 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	116¼	116¼	116¼
2 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	128¼	128	128
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103	103	103
1 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	98	98	98
25 Beth Stl 3½s '52	93½	93	93¼
7 Boston & Me 5s '55	22	21	22
6 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	105¾	105½	105½
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	56½	56½	56½
5 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	73	73	73
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	105½	105½	105½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	72½	72½	72½
13 Can Nat 5s '70	117¼	117¼	117¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 July	114¾	114¼	114¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
5 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	115¾	115¾	115¾
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113½	113	113
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114¼	114¼	114¼
6 Can Nor 6½s '46	121⅞	121	121⅛
2 Can Pac 5s '54	94½	94½	94½
15 Can Pac 4½s '46	94⅛	93½	93½
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	91½	91½	91½
6 Can Pac 4s perp	77¼	77¼	77¼
3 Caro C&O 5s '52	106¼	105½	106¼
5 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Nen NY Pow 3¾s '62	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	76½	76½	76½
1 Champion P&F 4¾s'50	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 C & Ohio cn 5s '51	102½	102½	102½
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	92¼	92¼	92¼
4 Chi & Alton 3s '49	14	13	13
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	90	90	90
15 CB&Q gen 4s '58	91	90	90
2 CB&Q 3½s '74 Ill	93	93¼	93¼
2 Chi & Ill 5s '51	12½	12½	12½
20 Chic Gt West 4s '59	18	17½	17½
6 Chi I & Sou 4s '56	60	60	60
3 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2½	2½	2½
4 CM&StP gen 4s 89	21¾	21	21¾
8 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4½	4½	4½
3 C R I & P 4s '88	16½	16½	16½
1 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 C RI & P rfg 4s '34	7¼	7¼	7¼
24 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	103¼	102¾	102¾
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	100½	100½	100½
4 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	88¼	88⅛	88⅛
1 Childs Co 5s '43	68	68	68
1 Cinn Gas & El 3⅜s66	106½	106½	106½
2 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 CCC&StL4½s '77	51	51	51
1 ClevUtTerm 5s '73	75	75	75
1 Col F&I 5s '70	52	52	52
1 Columbia G 5s'52Ap	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
19 Columbia G 5s'52May	93¼	92¼	93¼
11 Colombia 5s1961	91	89¾	91
15 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	101	100¾	100¾
1 Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	102½	102½	102½
26 Comwlth Ed3½s'68	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
2 Comwlth Ed 4s'81	108¼	108	108
9 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Comwlth Ed 3¼s'65	106	105¾	105¾
305 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	103¾	103¼	103¼
3 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	107⅛	107	107
18 Con Edis 3½s '48	104½	104¼	104¼
4 Con Edis 3½s '58	102¾	102¼	102
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	103½	103½	103½
10 Con Oil 3½s '51	102⅜	102	102¼
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	45	45	45
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	106	106	106
5 Consum Pow 3½s '65	105½	105½	105½
1 Container Cor 6s '46	103½	103½	103½
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	43¼	43¼	43¼
8 Cuba RR 5s '52	36	35½	35½
1 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	48	48	48
18 Del P & L 4¼s '69	103½	103½	103½
8 D G & Bs 5s '51	106¾	106⅝	106¾
2 Den G&E 5s '51 st	106¾	106¾	106⅝
12 D&G 4s '36	11¼	11	11
20 D&RG West 5s '55	4¼	4¼	4¼
33 Det Ed 4½s '61	113	113	113
5 Dul Missabe&I3½s'62	101	101	101
6 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109¼	109	109
11 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	106¼	106	106
1 Elg Jol & E 5s '41	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
10 Erie rfg 5s '67	11¼	11	11
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	19½	19	19
1 Erie cv 4s '53A	13	13	13
1 Erie cv 4s '53 B	13½	13½	13½
1 F'bks Morse 4s '56	104	104	104
3 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102	102	102
11 Gen Cable 5½s '47	99½	99	99
1 Gen Pub S 5½s '39	100	100	100
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	53¾	53	53
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	96	95¾	96
2 Goodrich 6s '45	97½	97½	97½
10 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¼	104⅛	104¼
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	79	79	79
48 Gulf St Ut 4s '66	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
1 Hous GulTex 5½s'40	102	102	102
1 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	27¼	27¼	27¼
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	48½	48⅛	48⅛
10 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	14¼	13¾	13¾
4 Ill Bell T 3½s'70B	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	43½	43½	43½
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	40¼	40¼	40¼
6 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	34¾	34	34
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	40¼	40¼	40¼
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32	50	50	50
1 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	49	49	49
3 Interb R Tr 6s '32	27	26¾	26¾
8 Interb R 8r rfg 5s'66	53½	53	53
2 Interlake Iron 4s '47	84	83¾	83¾
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	3½	3½	3½
10 Int Hydro El 6s '44	72	69½	69
1 Int Paper 6s '55	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	86¾	86½	86½
23 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	100	100	100
9 Int T&T 4½s'52	62½	61¼	61¼
14 Int T&T 5s '55	66	64½	64½
5 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 K C South 5s '50	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 K C Term 4s '60	107	107	107
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	101	101	101
5 Kresge Found 3½s '47	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s '63	51	51	51
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	50½	50¼	50½
23 L S & MS 3½s '97	80	80	80
5 Leh Val 4½s 2008	16¾	16½	16½
6 Leh Val 4s 2003	16½	16¼	16¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	75½	75½	75½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	79	79	79
16 Lou&N4½s 2003	85	85	85
16 Norway 4½s'65	103	103	103
4 Par-Orl RR 5½s'68	84½	84½	84½
6 Peru 1st 6s'60	8	8	8
14 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8	8	8
1 Poland 8s'50	33¼	33¼	33¼
1 Poland 6s '40	46	46	46
6 Porto Aleg 8s '61	7½	7½	7½
15 Prague 7½s '52	55	53	54
3 Rhine West 6s '53	28½	28½	28½
2 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 Sao Paul Cty 8s '52	8	8	8
2 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	8½	8½	8½
2 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
4 Serbs Cr Sls 7s '62	25	24½	24½
8 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	22½	22½	22⅛
1 Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	54	54	54
1 Sydney 5½s '55	99½	99½	99½
2 Talwan El P 5½s '71	47½	47½	47½
7 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	51¾	51¼	51¾
2 Utiguay El P 7s '45	65¼	65¼	65¼
1 Un Stl Wk 6½s '47 A	37½	37½	37½
15 Yokohama 6s '61	50¾	50½	50¾

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 7s '45 C	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 Antioquia 7s '45 D	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
6 Argentine 4½s'71	88	87⅞	88
16 Australia 5s '55	100¼	100	100
13 Australia 5s '57	100⅛	99¾	100⅛
4 Australia 4½s '56	98½	98½	98½
4 Austria 7s '57	23	23	23
4 Belgium 6½s '49	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
4 Canada 5s '52	110½	110½	110½
5 Canada 4s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Canada 3¼s '61	102½	102½	102½
38 Canada 3s '67	97⅞	97¼	97⅜
9 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	16	16	16
2 Chile 7s '42	18	18	18
1 Chile 6s '60	18	18	18
3 Chile 6s '61 Jan	18	18	18
2 Chile 6s '61 Feb	18	18	18
2 Chile 6s '62	18	18	18
3 Chilean Mun 7s '60	15	14⅞	15
19 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	18	17½	17½
2 Copenhag 5s '52	94	93	93
22 Cuba 5½s '45	67½	67¼	67¼
3 Czecho 8s '51	60	60	60
3 Czecho 8s '52	56¼	55	55
7 Denmark 6s '42	102½	102⅜	102⅜
41 Denmark 5½s '55	99⅜	98½	98¾
30 Denmark 4½s '62	98	97½	97½
1 Dom 2nd 5½s '40	60½	60½	60½
4 French 7½s '41	103½	103	103
2 GerGov5½s'65 unst	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 GerGov7s '49 unst	22	22	22
5 Ger Gen El 7s '45	50	50	50
5 Ger Gen El 6s '48	50	50	50
5 GtConElPJap6½s'50	59¾	59¾	59¾
3 Greek 6s'68 pt pd	21	21	21
2 Hamburg St 6s'46	18½	18½	18½
3 Hung L Mt 7½s'61 A	9	9	9
2 Ital Cr Cons 1s'47 B	70	70	70
2 Ital Pb Util 7s'52	55¾	55¾	55¾
6 Italy 7s 1951	74⅜	74	74
6 Japan 6½s'54	75	75	75
2 Japan 5½s'65	54½	54½	54½
2 Leipzig 7s'47	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
5 Milan City 6½s'52	54½	54	54
11 N Sou Wales 5s'57	99¼	9¼9	99¼
3 Norway 6s'44	107½	107	107
1 Norway 6s'43	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 Norway 5½s'56	102½	102¼	102¼
16 Norway 4½s'65	103	103	103
4 Par-Orl RR 5½s'68	84½	84½	84½
6 Peru 1st 6s'60	8	8	8
14 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8	8	8
1 Poland 8s'50	33¼	33¼	33¼
1 Poland 6s '40	46	46	46
6 Porto Aleg 8s '61	7½	7½	7½
15 Prague 7½s '52	55	53	54
3 Rhine West 6s '53	28½	28½	28½
2 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 Sao Paul Cty 8s '52	8	8	8
2 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	8½	8½	8½
2 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
4 Serbs Cr Sls 7s '62	25	24½	24½
8 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	22½	22½	22⅛
1 Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	54	54	54
1 Sydney 5½s '55	99½	99½	99½
2 Talwan El P 5½s '71	47½	47½	47½
7 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	51¾	51¼	51¾
2 Utiguay El P 7s '45	65¼	65¼	65¼
1 Un Stl Wk 6½s '47 A	37½	37½	37½
15 Yokohama 6s '61	50¾	50½	50¾

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. x Nominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Sept. 21: receipts, $27,272,869.32; expenditures, $28,197,194.63; net balance, $3,102,561,086.66, including $2,-503,040,703.31 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $19,852,332.80. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,429,231,440.75; expenditures, $1,028,487,649.09, including $617,057,455.17 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $600,256,208.34; gross debt, $38,-791,429,017.69, a decrease of $2,518,781.32 below the previous day; gold assets, $13,-568,334,242.24.

Hygrade Sylvania Adds Workers

In the last few weeks 109 employees have been taken on by the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation in their two plants at Salem, Mass.

—1938— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	3:00	Net Ch'ge
14⅞	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	10	9½	9½	9½	Sep 16
68	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	10	66	66	66	+1
86⅞	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	20	80	80	80	Sep 14
56	40	Corn Exchange (3)	40	47	46	47	Sep 21
82	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	10	80	80	80	
13½	5½	Cuba R R pf	100	5½	5½	5½	Sep 20
87	58⅛	Cuban-Am S pf	20	62½	62½	62½	Sep 14
76¼	48⅛	Cushman 7% pf(3⅓)	10	76	76	76	Sep 12
48	18	Cushman $8 pf	100	42	40	40	Sep 14
108¾	102½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	10	108½	108½	108½	Sep 21
4⅞	2⅛	Det & Mackinac	50	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Sep 7
7¾	4⅜	Det & Mac pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 27
39¼	25	Devoe & Ray A (1)	110	31¼	30	30	−1½
34	28¾	Dixie-Vortex A(2½)	50	30	30	30	−1
115	102	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	110	110	110	Sep 13
116½	113¼	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	10	115	115	115	Sep 22
171	157	Eastman pf (6)	10	163	163	163	−2
109¼	94½	Endicott-J pf (5)	*10	107¾	107¾	107¾	Sep 22
2	½	Fairbanks Co	350	¾	¾	¾	M'y 16
11¼	3½	Fairbanks Co pf	50	6¾	6¾	6¾	−¼
82	67	Fed Lt & T pf (6)	20	75	75	75	−1
21¼	15	Filenes Sons (½e)	10	20½	20½	20½	Aug 26
103¼	85	Food Mach pf (4½)	20	100	100	100	−2
74	50	Foster Wheeler pf	30	63	63	63	Sep 14
43	25	Frank Simon pf	10	34	34	34	−1
18	9½	Gamewell Co (¼e)	10	12½	12½	12½	Sep 21
94	85	Gannett Co pf (6)	20	92	92	92	Sep 21
136	115	Gen Baking pf (8)	20	130	130	130	Sep 15
122	108¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	130	119½	119¼	119¼	− ¾
37	25	Gen Cr & El cv pf	10	36	36	36	Sep 21
132	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	20	124	124	124	Sep 22
106	101¼	Gen Print I pf (6)	40	106	106	106	− ¾
95	85	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	50	85	85	85	Sep 15
28¾	13	Gen Steel Cast pf	30	19	19	19	− ⅞
100	98	Gen Time pf (6)	10	99	99	99	Jul 14
80	60½	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	78	78	78	Sep 22
65	52¼	Goth Silk Hos pf (7)	10	60	60	60	+4
140	122	Gt West Sug pf (7)	10	137	137	137	−1
40	35	Green B & W (7½gr)	20	40	40	40	Aug 24
50	34¼	Greene Cananea (3)	10	40	40	40	Sep 19
28	12	Guantan Sugar pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Sep 7
35	30	Hack W pf A (12½)	10	32½	32½	32½	Sep 17
100	88¼	Hamil Wat pf (6)	10	95	95	95	Sep 17
98	83	Hanna (M A) 55pf(5)	10	93	91	91	Sep 14
126½	120	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	129	129	129	Aug 16
71¼	50¼	Hat Cp Am pf (6½)	10	70	70	70	Aug 19
152½	140	Heime (GW) pf (7)	30	150	148½	148½	−1½
134½	126¾	Hercules Pow pf (6)	20	134	134	134	+ ¾
118	98	Holland Fur pf (5)	20	113¼	113¼	113¼	Sep 20
108	102	Holly Sugar pf (7)	50	104½	104½	104½	Sep 22
38¾	23	Ill Central LL (4)	50	35	35	35	Sep 14
143	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	20	143	143	143	Aug 12
98	80	Interch Corp pf (6)	40	86	84¾	86	+1¼
6	2¼	Int Ry Centl Am	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅜
49½	28½	Int Ry C A pf (3¾k)	20	41½	41½	41½	−2
85¾	46½	Int Silver pf (2k)	40	81	80¼	80¼	−¼
77½	63	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	10	76½	76½	76½	Sep 22
120	113¼	Island Crk C pf (6)	30	120	120	120	Sep 15
130	122	Johns-Man pf (7)	100	126¼	126¼	126¼	−1¾
78	49¾	Jones & L Stl pf	20	55	54½	55	−1½
121	118	Kan C Pow pf (6)	20	121	120	121	Sep 6
85	83	Keith-AO pf (7)	10	78	78	78	Sep 9
96	84	Kendall Co pf (6a)	10	95	95	95	Sep 20
30	15	Kinney (G R) pf	10	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝	ug25
19½	9	Kinney (GR) or pf	40	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
18	8	Laclede Gas	30	13	12¼	12¼	− ⅛
30	15	Laclede Gas pf	90	23½	21½	23½	Sep 22
110	95	Lehigh PC 4⅝ pf (4)	10	119	119	119	Aug 29
106	92	Loose-W B 5% pf(5)	10	99	99	99	Sep 21
144	125	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	10	139	139	139	−1½
129	116⅝	MacAnd & F pf (6)	50	122	122	122	Sep 14
9	7½	Manati Sugar pf ct	10	9	9	9	Jan 24
20½	8¾	Mann Ry gtd	90	8¾	8¼	8¾	Sep 15
18	7	Market St Ry pf pf	220	10¾	10	10	−1½
165	156	Mathieson pf (7)	60	161½	161	161	Sep 20
92	75	Maytag Co 1 pf (6)	10	91½	91½	91½	Sep 22
21	18¾	Maytag Co pf ww (3)	20	21	21	21	Apr 22
89½	70	McLellan Strs pf (6)	150	87	86	86	Sep 17
72	55	Mead Corp pf (6)	10	66¾	66¾	66¾	Aug30
24¼	14	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	130	19¾	18½	18½	−2¾
16½	11	Merch & Min Tr	20	12	12	12	
111	76	Midl Steel 1 pf (8)	20	102	102	102	Sep 22
94½	88½	Milw El Ry pf (6)	10	89¼	89¼	89¼	sep 3
111	100	Minn-H pf B (4)	50	111	111	111	Sep 14
117½	111	Minn StP&SSM Ld	80	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 14
39¼	25	Monsan Ch pf(4½)	70	117½	116	117½	cz dep
64	9	Morris & Essex(3½)	30	33	31	31	
1	½	Mullins Mfg pf	40	41	40	40	Sep 22
11	7½	Murphy (G C) pf (8)	50	106	106	106	Sep 20
115	105¼	Nash Chat & St L	20	12¾	12¾	12¾	Sep 22
117	104½	Nat Dai P pf A (5)	20	114¼	114	114	Sep 13
113	105¼	Nat Dai P pf B (5)	30	112	112	112	Sep 13
145¾	127	Nat Lead pf B (6)	70	145½	145	145	− ½
108	99½	Newberry 5% pf (5)	10	104¼	104¼	104½	Sep 22
12	4½	New Orl T & Mex	30	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅝
4¾	2	NY Dock	50	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Sep 22
11⅝	8¼	NY Dock pf	60	8¼	7¼	8¼	Sep 21
120	101	NY & Harlem (5)	10	105	105	105	Sep 22
111	110	NY & Harlem pf (3)	10	112	112	112	Aug22
61	54	NY Lack & W (5)	10	60	60	60	Sep 1

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

—1938— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	3:00	Net Ch'ge
62	38	NY Shipbldg pf	10	41	41	41	Sep 17
100	100	NY Steam $7 pf	20	100	100	100	Jan 15
88¼	85½	NY Steam $6 pf	30	86¼	86	86	Mar23
106¾	100	Norfolk & W pf (4)	120	104	103	103	
93¾	76	Northern Central(4)	10	81½	81½	81½	Sep 14
35	25	Northwest Tel (3)	10	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
41	12¾	Norwalk pf (7)	40	26	26	26	Sep 22

Czech Partition To Affect Trade Treaty With U.S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Two important revisions of the Czech Reciprocal Trade Agreement with the United States will be made immediately if and when partition occurs, it was said here today. Such a revision is "inevitable" according to Secretary of Commerce, Daniel C. Roper.

That part of the democracy which is attached to Germany will lose the benefits of the trade agreement, because Germany has no agreement with the United States and the balance of Czechoslovakia—if there is any left—will also face immediate revision of the treaty, and prospective reduction in the amount of goods that may be exchanged with the United States. This is because the quotas set up for exchange are based proportionately on the amount of goods that have been passing between the countries in normal years. If Czechoslovakia has its population and territory reduced its trade with the United States will be cut accordingly and the quotas must likewise be reduced, it is stated.

New England is particulary interested in import of Czech shoes, made by the famous Bata firm at the town of Zlin. This is not in the Sudeten area and will still remain independent and free of Germany under the prospective partition. However, the reduced size of the country may reduce the Bata shoe quota.

Commerce officials believe the situation will be like that when Germany absorbed Austria. There was no reciprocal trade agreement with Austria, but a most-favored-nation treaty. The State Department permitted goods already ordered to come in under the conditions prevailing before German absorption, but 10 days later raised the full tariff wall.

Many of Czechoslovakia's largest manufacturing plants are situated in the Sudeten region. Although American trade is relatively small, it has grown rapidly during the 20 years of the young republic's existence. It is a trade chiefly of raw materials from the United States for finished manufactures from Czechoslovakia.

Last year American imports were worth $38,000,000 and in the first half of this year amounted to $13,420,000. American exports to Czechoslovakia last year were valued at $33,576,000 and in the first half of 1938 amounted to $17,788,000.

Trains Go Back To Standard Time Sunday Morning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Daylight saving time gives way to standard time sometime in the wee hours of Sunday morning so if you wish to get that extra wink that's coming to you be sure and set your timepieces back before retiring Saturday night.

With the return of standard time railroads will operate according to new timetables which become effective on Suhday.

The New York Central System will send its Lake Shore Limited on the westbound trip with a 50-minute faster running schedule.

The Commodore Vanderbilt, fastest train between New York and Chicago, with the exception of the Twentieth Century Limited, will make the run in each direction in 17 hours and 10 minutes. The Century's schedule remains the same—16 hours.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Jewel! Show novel, fast-selling "RUBY" 21-Folder $1 Assortment. You make 100% profit. 11 other big value assortments. Personal Christmas Cards. No experience needed. Free Sample Offer. Chilton Greetings 179-Lincoln St. Dept. 1-C Boston Mass.

CHRISTMAS Card Seller. Latest fad. $1 Assortment 21 beautiful folders with sender's initial in embossed Gold—Silver. Profit 50c. Many other smart assortments. Name-imprinted folders 50 for $1. Get samples. Artistic Card Co. 665 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS Card Winner! Earn extra money daily showing my Different Kind $1 Christmas Box. You make 50c a box profit; complete line box assortments; 50 for $1 Personals; no experience needed; free sample offer. SCHWER Dept. H-239, Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Big profits. Finest $1. assortment. Gift Wrappings, Religious boxes. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-54, Mass.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! Smartest new folders, low as 50 for $1, with sender's name. Also 8 fast-selling box assortments. Up to 100% profit. Big money-makers. Free Sample Offer. WETMORE & SUGDEN, INC. 749 Monroe Ave. Dept BYK, Rochester, N. Y.

SELL 60 Personal Christmas Cards—$1.00 Amazing bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays big profit. FREE Samples. Also unequaled $1 Christmas Card Assortments. GENERAL CARD 460 S Peoria St. Dept X-519 Chicago.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
VAN AND STORAGE
REX L. HODGES, Inc
REAL ESTATE—RENTALS—INSURANCE

REAL ESTATE

RENTALS, Cattle Ranches, Desert Acreage, Farms: we invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors. 28 N. 6tone Phone 103 Tucson, Arizona.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

BIGGER Christmas Card Profits. Sell season's finest Personal Folders with name. Big commissions. Also unique "Copper Gift Box" 21-card $1 Assortment—amazing seller. 8 other smart assortments. Write for samples. Janes Art Studios, 134 Anson Pl. Rochester N. Y.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Get biggest line—make more money. Personal Cards. Stationery. Box Assortments galore. Liberal commission. 1938 Leader $1 Assortment 21 folders. Your profit 100%. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. Wallace Brown, 225 5th Ave. Dept 53-C N Y

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

ACCOMPANISTS

YOUNG accompanist desires more experience, remuneration secondary. Phone EB. 7-4811 or write Box K-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N Y C.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St. KEN. 0648. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WANTED — Student-teacher Christian Scientist, to exchange part-time services for room and board. Central Manhattan. Write Box M-43, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 rooms, in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates 330 Huntington Ave Tel Com. 4212

BEACON STREET
Near Hereford
A two-room apartment in a newly remodelled elevator building. The living room is 25 x 15, double bedroom, gas kitchenette and incinerator, southern exposure. $65
DOUGLASS & HUNNEMAN
5 Arlington Street COM. 4430

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Modern Residence Suites
Minimize the Cost and Care of Your Home. Facing south across Cambridge Common to Colleges, Harvard Square and Subway. Location unexcelled. Exceptional service.
One block from Christian Science church
5 Rooms, Sunroom, Maid's Room, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, Sunroom, Maid's Room, 3 Baths
Living Rooms 13 feet by 30 feet
1 to 5 Rooms at Reasonable Rents in Mather, Concord, and Lexington Halls.
FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED
Restaurant, Garage Facilities, Maids, etc.
Whitefield Hall, 19 Garden St. TRO 2263

CAMBRIDGE
16-17 FOREST STREET
28-34 IRVING STREET
"EACH APARTMENT A HOME"
4 - 3 - 4 ROOMS
Do price, environment, and service mean anything to you? We offer reasonable rent, a select tenancy and attractive up-to-the-minute buildings. Large rooms, ample cupboard and closet space, tile baths and showers. KIRkland 5666 or 5221.

117 PARK DRIVE
1-2 room heated apartments, elevator service, tile bath, shower, free refrigeration, rents reasonable; can be seen on premises or call Close Realty Co., 18 Tremont St., Cap. 8378 (Boston).

SOMERVILLE, Mass.—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette, heated, partly furnished; adults. 438 Broadway, Som. 4703-J.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Ideal 2-room kitchenette apartment in one-family house; quiet; private street; reasonable; 5 minute subway Sheepshead 3-7976-J.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

CAMBRIDGE—1-3 rooms; kitchenette, all modern, elevator, incinerator, free refrigeration. 303 Broadway, KIRkland 8964.

N Y C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes. Electrolux; near church subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823. Pettingill & Pear 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats. Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer 12 West Street, Boston HAN 5971

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY wanted, to start work October 3rd in N. Y. C. advertising and marketing research organization. Efficient, well-educated, experienced young woman who needs employment, enjoys following instructions precisely and will give fullest co-operation to busy sales executive. Must be accurate stenographer, typist. To win attention your letter should give full information, telephone number. Write Box W-46, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest Home for rest and study. Care if needed. Booklets.
AMBER C DOW 473 Waltham St.
Tel. W N. 3384 West Newton, Mass

PHILADELPHIA, Germantown, PA.—Quiet colonial residence available to persons desiring a home with or without attention. M-1, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License 12 Mason Terrace Lon. 1090

HOUSES TO LET

ATTRACTIVE stucco house; 11 rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage; exclusive neighborhood; for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished; unusual bargain. 21 Midland Avenue, White Plains, N. Y. Telephone 7080-W.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medford 3-4800, 552 W. 43rd St. N Y C. Brooklyn Branch Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th N Y C. EDgecombe 4-1312

PAYING GUESTS

Apple Hill Inn BANTAM LAKE
P. O. Lakeside, Conn.
Delightful vacation place in the Litchfield Hills; unusual game room, tennis, lake sports; special rates after Labor Day; folder MR and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs.

CAPE COD—Lady or gentleman desiring room and board in a comfortable, quiet home for winter months; Christian Scientist preferred; free transportation to church; can get full particulars by writing. MRS. ETHEL RITCHIE, Cataumet, Mass.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E 16th St. New York City. Algonquin 4-6147

REAL ESTATE

VILLAGE FARM—State road, everything delivery, 2 miles station, good service Boston and New York, 17 acres, rich tillage, pasture, ample wood, fine orchard, berries, 7 room cottage, etc., water, piazza, shed, barn, garage, hennery, new paint, nice repair; price $1850. Free catalogue.
GEORGE KEEZER, Exeter, N. H.

REST HOMES

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
A private home offers opportunity for quiet rest and study in a loving atmosphere; large and airy rooms; all home cooking. Gertrude A. Dill, 167 Allen Street 4-0072.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Room in cheerful, congenial home, meals optional, one minute Beacon St.; business person preferred. Asp. 7348.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., S. End—Airy, homelike; permanent or transient; parking space; breakfast optional. B. C. BROWN, Com. 8177.

BROOKLINE, Mass. — Quiet, comfortable home, sunny room, fireplace, large kitchenette optional; also small apt.; parking. Lon. 5018.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1459 Beacon St.—Attractive, large and small front rooms; also suite with kitchen. Lon. 9084.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—2 single rooms, light, airy; private home; Brighton subway. 1546 East 8th St. DEwey 9-0295-W.

N. Y. C., 78 Manhattan Ave. (W. 103rd)—Exceptional, new, large, only guest; elevator; kitchen; $6 or unfurnished. Evenings. Sundays. HALSEY.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st (Broadway)—Spacious comfortable, quiet, light, kitchen privileges, convenient; $6.00 to $10.00 (Davis).

N. Y. C., 1079 Lexington Ave., Apt. 6-D—Business lady share one-room apartment, convenient transportation, near church, $6.00, call evenings.

N. Y. C., 202 Riverside Drive (92nd), Apt. 6-D—Attractive, sunny, quiet, homelike single-double; kitchen privileges. Riv. 9-1142.

N. Y. C., 235 W. 103rd St.—Redecorated, double, single, kitchen privileges, homelike, subway express, elevator apt. (Apt. 4-D). Lucas. Phone AC. 2-7764.

N. Y. C.—Discriminating guests; nice environment; $6-$8 (with private bath, kitchenette, $12.50). 925 West End Ave. (105th), 6 North.

N. Y. C., Riverside Dr., 450 (116th), Apt. 22—Exceptional, homelike, sunny, single studio, $7; same double, real fireplace, $12; both front.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West, Apt. 112—Gentlemen, privacy, conveniences, breakfast optional.

N. Y. C.—Homelike rooms half block from Columbia University, single-double; $5-$6.50. C. Weiz, 622 West 114th, Apt. 4, UN. 4-7739.

N. Y. C., 206 Claremont Ave., Apt. 62—Large, attractive single bedrooms; close Columbia; Juilliard; Drive. MO. 2-2654.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1821 Belmont Rd. N. W. (near 18th and Col. Rd.)—Attractive room, single or double. Adams 4874.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at Asa Stebbins homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds; restful atmosphere; large veranda. Tel 4407 Greenfield.

N Y C Columbia Court 431 Riverside Drive (corner 115th) Route 9 — Automobile tourists excellent beds $1 daily Tel UN 4-9243 Ask for Miss Nelson

SHOE REPAIRING

ROYAL SHOE REPAIR
271 Mass Ave., near Westland Ave. (Boston)
Expert Workmanship Hat Cleaning

Local Classified

United States and Canada

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—City or country; held last position (twenty-one years); willing, capable. D. R. Barnes, 1711 Edgeley Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL, 24, wants housework in small family; prefers second work; experienced; drives car. RENA POOR, Wellesley 2073 (Mass.).

COMPANIONABLE English woman; drives, speaks German, successful experience with young people, capable of entire charge. Box 55, Greenwich, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPER — Thoroughly responsible; licensed driver; private family; small institution; motherless home preferred. M. B. S., 214 West 11 St. N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS

EXPERIENCED church soprano soloist desires position Christian Science church. Box W-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

KATE MARION CHAPIN
PIANO TEACHING
for CHILDREN and ADULTS
Classes in Rhythm and General Musicianship. 1844 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, Massachusetts. Telephone Aspinwall 0067.

FREE SONG RECITAL, Sept. 25th, 8:30 p. m. ROBERT MALONE, 1104 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. SINGERS WANTED. CHORAL SOCIETY.

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel Somerset 0878-0034-W. 11 Dana St. Somerville Mass

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester. Mass Col. 3206

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades, Venetian Blinds screens; repairing, summer furniture. Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900; Milford 1800; Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2897

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

16TH YEAR PATRONIZE
Chas. B. Perham
TEXACO STATIONS
Broadway and Franklin St. Arlington
368 PLEASANT STREET BELMONT

For Fall and Winter Decorations
House Plants, Ferns, Ivy and Cacti
G. O. Anderson & Sons, Inc.
901 Mass. Ave. Arlington 3090
242 High St., Medford Mys. 0600

BELMONT

Coal—N. E. Coke—Fuel Oils
Foreign Coals and Fireplace Wood
MARCY BROS. & CO., Inc.
395 CONCORD AVE. BELMONT 1200
80 TRAPELO ROAD BELMONT 1500
WE SUPPLY EVERY FUEL NEED

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BLANCHE M. JOHNSON
NEW FALL HATS
Reproductions of Imports from the foremost Paris Designers
Distinctly Original
Smartly Different
Conservatively Priced
12 WEST ST., BIGELOW KENNARD BLDG

Arthur W. Fitt
Jeweler
Gifts for all occasions. Wrist Watches and Jewelry repaired. Cash for your Old Gold and Diamonds. Beads restrung, 35c and up.
26 WEST ST., BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON—Dorchester

MOVING STORING
STEVENS SERVICES SATISFY
PACKING SHIPPING
NOBLE R. STEVENS
Bonded Warehouseman
184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. ASpinwall 2480

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BROCKTON

Storey & Co
BEAUTIFUL NEW FALL HAND BAGS $3
Newest Shapes
Sears
SAVES YOU MONEY on QUALITY MERCHANDISE
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
235 Main St., Brockton Call Brockton 1783

Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 MAIN STREET TEL. 6255
High Grade Furniture at Reasonable Prices
RALPH AND RUTH BAKER

BROOKLINE

McNeilly's Riding Academy
Finest Horses for Hire Ideally Located
Indoor Ring, Class Riding, or Private Lessons.
John F. Cunniff, Mgr.
Longwood 0321
639 Hammond St., Chestnut Hill

OFFICIAL
Inspection Service
Beaconsfield Garage
106 Beaconsfield Road ASP. 0370

New Fall Millinery
Smart, hand-tailored models, also a new and complete line of BAGS, GLOVES, SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
RENEE'S
1374 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner
Open Evenings Until 8 P. M.

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturdays ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard St. ASP. 3600
Member F. T. D.

Barnaby Florists
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2607-M 9 a. m.-12 daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FORD DEALER
New and Used Cars
1936 Ford De Luxe Models $325 and Up
1935 Ford Cars $225 and Up

Harvard Automobile Co.
Cambridge Ford Dealer Since 1914
1230-38 Massachusetts Avenue
Near Harvard Sq. Tel. TROwbridge 9460

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square Covin KIRk. 1212

It's Here!
"Wear-Ever"
ALUMINUM
Fall Sale
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
Hardware—Plumbing
26 BRATTLE STREET TROW. 6760

MIRRORS
introduce new beauty into your home inexpensively with Mirrors.
Anderson & Rufle
30 Dunster St.
Tro 3344

CARSON'S CAKE SHOP
Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner
466 Broadway Eli. 8094
5 minutes below Harvard Square

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Special Heinz Tomato Ketchup 14-oz. bot. 21c
We Close Wednesdays at One
SAGE'S
TRO 2211

Make your next wave our
NEW ZOTOS
PRECISION-TIMED BY THE "GUARDIAN EYE"
HUDSON'S BEAUTY PARLOR
Room 306, 4 Brattle St., Harvard Sq.
Distinctive Service in all Branches of Beauty Culture

CONCORD

CONCORD FRUIT CO.
29 Main St. Tel. 435
FIRST CLASS GOODS AT BOTH STORES
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. 1880-1
LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
SEPTEMBER SALE
General Electric, Oil Burners, Radio, Ranges, Refrigerators, Washers, Vacuum Cleaners and Small Appliances.
LAWTON & LUFKIN APPLIANCE CO.
NEAR B. & M. DEPOT Con. 346-W

DEDHAM

ROBERT HAMILTON & SON
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
Convenient Economical Sanitary
"Where Quality Meets Value"
DEDHAM SQUARE PHONE 0010

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey St. East Dedham

DEDHAM—Westwood

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
ii Burners
ELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 0807 Norwood 1445—1446

MASSACHUSETTS

EAST MILTON

Free Delivery
to All Parts of Milton
Foy's Markets Inc.
1177 HANCOCK QUINCY 39 FRANKLIN
PRE. 1234 PRE. 2410

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 to 12 a. m. daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NICHOLS & FROST
INC.
Corner Main and Putnam Streets
Where Dependable Quality Always Saves Money

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

Complete Line of Coats and Dresses for Women
Clothing and Furnishings for Men
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main St. Tel. 3133

F. H. Lane Company
CLOTHIERS
See our newly remodeled store.
Enjoy a bright new stock of Fall apparel to select from

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.

Our Chicken Dinners are very popular
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

"As You Like It"—*Shakespeare*
This is the way we bake our delicious Breads, Cakes, Cookies and Pastries. If you like something new and unusual, visit our shop.
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 Putnam Street Tel. 3693
"Distinctly Different"

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1938
The Department Store of the North Shor
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

INSURANCE
All Kinds
Annuity Automobile
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 MAIN ST., GREENFIELD, MASS.

HAVERHILL

Special Value
SHIRTS
Made to our own specifications from woven madras $2.00 fabrics. New cloth designs, new collar designs.
Specially priced
$1.65 3 for $4.75
NICHOLS & MORSE CO.
THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN AND DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Avenue, Tel. 5310
See Us for TIRES and AUTO BULBS
Before Inspection
NORWALK TIRES AND TUBES
Insure You Dependable Service
CLAUDE S. SHANNON
FLORIST
Greenhouse, 12 Commonwealth Ave.
Tel. 2013
Flowers for Every Occasion

HOLYOKE

Wilbur Coon Shoes
Women everywhere have learned that "special measurement" shoes are the last word in style and comfort. Come in soon for a leisurely try-on.
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

WEINER'S FURS
Whatever Your Price May Be We Have a Coat to Suit Your Needs
276 ESSEX STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE
(Continued)

Tri-Color Tweed
REEFERS
$19.95
A Colorful Practical Coat for the Fall Season
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LEXINGTON

EVERETT KOURIAN
Teacher of Pianoforte
109 Grove St. Tel. Lex. 0024-R

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars with an O. K. that counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on all makes of cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.

Spring Lamb Legs, lb	29c
Frenched Rib Roast Beef, lb	39c
Fancy Native Peaches, 2 qt. bskt.	29c
Seedless Grapes, 2 lbs.	15c

Waverly Hardware & Supply Co.
Annual Fall Sale
Complete Line of Store Piping
Furnace Fitting
Oil Burner Supplies
PRICES REASONABLE—FREE DELIVERY

LOWELL

Pollard's
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Big Basement Sale
Now Going On
Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

3-Piece Wardrobe Suits
$39.95
Collared with Raccoon or Wolf
Second Floor
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LYNN

LOVELY PRINCESS SLIPS
Tailored to Fit Divinely
Custom cut of fine satin and crepe, skirt with picot embroidered hem.
Tearose. Sizes 32-44. $1.00
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone Breakers 3737

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, INC.
Breakers 3400
For the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

MALDEN

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
First-Class Work by Skilled Workers
397 HIGHLAND AVENUE
Office and Shop, Mal. 1552—Res. Mal. 2496
Plumbing and Heating
Stove and Furnace Repairing
We are Agents for Crane Conservoil Oil Burners

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Hall's Market
73-77 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0563

BACK TO SCHOOL SHOES
"Kali-Sten-Iks"
America's Finest Shoes for Children
HIGGINS 102 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 1487

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY

Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 435 Moody St.

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 0800

Leon's
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Our Own Ice Cream
Try Our
LUNCHEON SPECIALS
42 SALEM ST., MEDFORD SQ.
Telephone Mystic 6259

MELROSE

Long experience in shoe business means good fit, good material, good style.
NEWHALL'S
SHOE STORE
847 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Melrose Florist Co.

Wedding Bouquets
Sprays and Flowers for Every Occasion
245 W. Wyoming Avenue
Tel. Mel. 1628

Control garden pests with our spraying material.
Garden Hose, Lawn Mowers
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
COAL Tel. 0794-0795 OIL

Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Safety Deposit Boxes
MELROSE TRUST COMPANY

LADIES' and MISSES'
HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR and ACCESSORIES
MEN'S and BOYS'
HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR
THE JONES STORES
MELROSE

NEEDHAM

NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY

Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus	$ 590,000

Offices
BROOKLINE FRANKLIN
CANTON NEEDHAM
DEDHAM STOUGHTON
QUINCY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Tony's Beauty Shop
We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture.
Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?
Cor. Great Plain Av. and Dedham Av. Needham 1384

Fancy Fresh Fowl, lb	29c
Gold Medal Flour, lge. bag	95c
Granulated Sugar, 10 lbs	47c
Maine Potatoes, bag, 100 lbs	$1.49

Sutton's Market
Phone Needham 1643 Free Delivery

NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
Cleaners and Dyers
690 Pleasant St., opp. Post Office
Telephone 1738 and 1739

Gulf Hill Dairy
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner, Afternoon Tea, Fancy Pastries, Schrafft's Candies
Gulf Hill Parlors
696 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Parsons Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
New Bedford's Finest Laundry
Telephone 5000

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Center Newton 2841-J, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tel. NEWt Nth 6070
"INSUROR"
R. M. Patterson
"REALTOR"
281 Washington St., Newton Corner

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
"Under Strict Laboratory Control"
MILK, CREAM AND DELICIA ICE CREAM
FRANK A. CARROLL, Manager
120 Francis Avenue, Pittsfield Mass.
Tel. 2-1561

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Foster, Manager
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp

Authentic Paris Copies
Newest Fashion Creations
England Brothers

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
Jack-O-Lantern
Shoes for Children
190 North Street

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializin in Ladies' Hairdressing
35 East St., Butler Block
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

Distributors for
HONOR BRAND
Fresh Frosted Foods
Kelsey's Great Market
TRULY A GREAT PLACE TO TRADE

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0830

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

eulalie dorne
234 BEALE STREET
WOLLASTON, MASSACHUSETTS
DRESSES, COATS, WRAPS
SPORTSWEAR
Sizes 12-20, 38-54
Catering to the Larger Woman

THE DIFFERENCE!
Is in the Way They Hang
Custom Laundering is an art with us
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
PRES. 5000

BONDED
Fur Coats Remodeled Into New 1939 Styles
Our Master Designer will create superb styles to your individual measure. Don't wait! Phone GRA. 8570
Estimates Given—No Obligation
QUINCY FUR SHOP
1249 HANCOCK STREET

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE ST. GRANITE 6613

J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.
27 GRANITE ST.
Reading Coal—N. E. Coke
Fuel Oil and Oil Burners
Sole Agent for "Jeddo" Coal
Deliveries in Braintree, Hingham, Weymouth and East Milton

READING

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL—LUMBER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Phone 0126 Reading

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating
Gas Appliances
583 MAIN ST. TEL. READ 0461
Agents for Malden Melrose Gas Co.

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
Dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the Home
585 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

BOWSER & CO.
WAKEFIELD SQUARE, PHONE CRY 1422
Ladies' M. K. M. silk hose, service and chiffon, .69 a pair. Famous Connonette silk hose, service and chiffon, .89 a pair. Mojud silk hose, service, utility sheer and crepe, .79 and $1.00 a pair.

SALEM

Established 1845
New Blue Tone Finish
Exclusive with
ROCK OF AGES
Inexpensive memorials with the added protection of permanent surface seal.
KIMBALL BROTHERS
7-9 Dodge Street Tel. 605

SHARON

MASSAPOAG GARAGE
SHARON OIL COMPANY
Range and Fuel Oils
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

COAL - COKE
FUEL OIL
JOHN A. Whittemore's SONS INC.
269 LENOX ST. NORWOOD 0764
DAILY DELIVERIES... CANTON SHARON NORWOOD

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

SHARON
(Continued)

Real Estate
Country and Village Property
HOPE DENNIS ANDERSON
146 Billings Street Sharon 2267

SHARON—Foxboro

THRIFT ELECTRIC and RADIO
Automotive Electrician
RCA ZENITH PHILCO RADIOS
BENDIX HOME LAUNDRY
2 South Street Foxboro 505

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 a. m., 5-6 p. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JENNEY GASOLINE now Solvenized Chases Carbon
Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
T. F. SHERIDAN & SONS
Cor. School and Medford Sts. Som. 0059

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
For All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

Bernice and Myrtle Irish
6 Holland St.—Som. 7081, 7082
Let Us Help You
Real Estate—Insurance
Notary Public—Selling—Renting

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

If you are in the Market
for a good used car
See us before you buy. Our used cars are all thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

U-m-m! Rich, Thick Cream for Breakfast
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

Have your Last Fall's Coat or Suit Remodeled and Restyled at moderate prices at
● LITVACK'S ●
Wellesley 548 Washington St. Wellesley Hills 19 Washington St.
FOR CLEANING OR TAILORING SERVICE CALL
Wellesley 2125-R or W

For Individuality
J. RUSSO'S hair stylists
WELLESLEY 2787 85 CENTRAL ST.

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL, RANGE OIL, GASOLINE, LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINT, GRAIN, FERTILIZER
Call WELLESLEY 1530
1876 F. DIEHL & SON, Inc. 1938

Mobilubrication Certified
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Telephones Wel. 1276 or 1578
Have carefree trips . . . Let us check and lubricate your car first.

WINTHROP

DEROO'S
ELECTRIC & RADIO SHOP
10 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 0176
Abbot L. Deroo, Prop.
RCA Home and Auto Radio Sales and Service
Licensed Electrical Contracting and Repairing

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting c/o the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery at the Monitor office

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON "BEAUMONT" 17 PRINCES SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W. 2 — Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

FELTHAM, Middx.—Good home with remuneration offered to lady (Christian Scientist) in return for services to blind lady. Mrs. Welleman, 19 Hanworth Road.

FLATS TO LET

CHELTENHAM — Vacant, first floor flat, central, College Road, unfurnished, pleasant, re-decorated. Write, first, to The Briars, College Road.

FOOD PRODUCTS

Rogers (Prop. L. & P. Keen)
42-43 Ellacombe Road.
Torquay
Grocery—Fruit—Vegetables

GARAGES

CAMBORNE, CORNWALL
J. H. ROGERS M.I.M.T., A.A. GARAGE
66 Centenary Square
Filling Station Repair Service. Phone 3169

HAIRDRESSERS

MARYLYN
Ladies' Hairdresser and Beauty Culturist. Expert Permanent Waving, whole head 21/-. 7 Kew Rd., Richmond, Surrey. Tel. 2611. Richmond.

European
Local Classified

HOME SHARING

WARE, Herts.—Lady wishes to share her home with another; near town and country. HOLLAND, 33, High Oak Road.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CHARMING Cotswold stone residence: 6 bedrooms, bath, 2 reception, usual offices; all main services, central heating throughout. Heated garage and greenhouse, ample outbuildings, ¾ acre well kept garden. On Minchinhampton Common (well-known Golf course), 700 ft. altitude. Price £3,000. Box W-1164, BCM/CSM, London.

ENGLISH SWITZERLAND — Charming, small, sunny, seven-roomed house; overlooking golf course; every modern convenience; garage; Christian Science church not far; price £1200. Write Nicholls, Corry Edge, Linkside, Hindhead. Phone 94.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION OR PRIVATE TREATY, EPSOM, SURREY—Convenient freehold country house. Well cultivated garden adjoining quiet park-like recreation ground. Six bedrooms, garage, etc.; 3 mins. bus Epsom Station; 23 mins. train Waterloo, Victoria, London Bridge. Apply Robt. W. Fuller, Moon & Fuller, The Estate Offices, Epsom. Tel. 552

TORQUAY—Residential district, semi-bungalow, entrance hall, 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, kitchenette, attractive well-stocked garden. The Haven, St. Vincent's Road.

HOUSES TO LET

HASTINGS — Well-built house overlooking park; 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, offices, garden, £65 yearly. Watson & Co., 11, Havelock Rd., Hastings.

SUSSEX—To let furnished, "Bide-a-Wee"; pretty bungalow, 3 bedrooms, could sleep 7; geyser, company's water; garage; close to private sandy beach near Bognor Regis; reasonable terms. Apply STYRAN, 17 Collingham Road, London, S. W. 5.

KENNELS

Musbury Castle Kennels
DACHSHUNDS, Cockers, Schnauzers, other breeds; boarding, stripping; tested foods. Higher Plymouth Rd., Totnes, Devon. Phone Totnes 2239

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Paying guests or students received in home of well-known musician; beautiful, comfortable home; every opportunity for study, languages, music, art, ordinary school subjects; secretarial training can also be arranged; entire charge children of parents going abroad; delightful holiday resort; overlooking Channel; golf, tennis, bathing etc. MR. and MRS. BRYAN GIPPS, 15 De La Warr Road.

LEIGH-ON-SEA, ESSEX — Homely board residence; 5 mins. Christian Science church. Homeleigh, 21 Woodcote Rd.

SOUTHAMPTON—Guests welcomed in comfortable, modern house; good position; quiet; garage; terms moderate. Mrs. Phillips, 24 Blenheim Ave.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences, glorious views; central; peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE PEVERELL, High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls, distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

POST VACANT

FIRST-CLASS nanny required for boy of 18 months; second baby expected in December; must undertake child's cooking; nursery maid (as yet untrained); wages £70; pleasant house, home counties; nanny must have good disposition, be ready to meet the mother's reasonable views, and remain on good terms with remaining staff; Protestant. Box 524 Harrods Advertising Agency, S. W. 1.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BOURNEMOUTH — Kathleen G. Newman, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., A.T.C.L., M.R.S.T. (Pianoforte); also A.L.A.M. (Elocution) gives lessons in the above subjects at 31 Christchurch Rd. Tel. Bournemouth 6444.

PARKSTONE, Dorset — Individual tuition in small class, private tuition, coaching. O. E. WATSON, B. A., Oxon, 21 St. Peters Road. Tel. 1184.

TEACHERS POST WANTED

MUSIC mistress, A.R.C.M., desires post; piano, 'cello, harmony, etc.; nine years' school experience; good examination results. Miss L. Cooper, Stunnycroft, Anglefield Road, Berkhamsted.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS
FOR SALE
Attractive well built house in good residential district. Sunny aspect with sea view. Near St. Helier. 3 reception rooms, kitchen and tiled scullery, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Walled fruit and flower garden. Hard tennis court and other useful outbuildings—cottage and garage. All main services, in all about one acre. Also adjoining land of about 2½ acres can be purchased. Box W-1158, BCM/CSM, London.

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

PHONE BEXHILL 1207
The Noted House for Freshly Made Chocolates and High Class Confectionery
The Majestic
Prop. H. G. GREGORY
7 WILTON COURT
Next Door to Maidstone Bus Office

LISTEN TO THE SERVICES REGULARLY BROADCAST FROM
The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist,
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Little Chauncey

All Aboard!

Trixie's 'Red Jackets'

A Story for Children

Summer had gone from the countryside. Very quietly it had gone, and the yellow pumpkins lay in the garden. Trixie stood among them.

"The garden is not the same, but it's still beautiful," she thought. She held a basket on her arm. She was going to see what she could find for Miss Thimble's empty vase. All spring and summer, Trixie had kept the vase full of flowers. Now summer had taken the flowers away, and the vase was empty.

Away at the end of the garden was a little gate and beyond it a path. Trixie ran through the gate onto the path, her basket swinging on her arm. All around her were the gay colored leaves of autumn. All around her the chickadees chirped and fluttered.

"Chickadees, chickadees," Trixie called, "tell me where I shall find something to put in Miss Thimble's vase — something very gay, something that will last the long winter through."

But the chickadees paid no heed. They hopped from branch to branch calling each other over and over.

"Won't you tell me, Chickadees?" Trixie called again and hurried on.

Just at a turn in the path was an old tree stump. Trixie came upon it suddenly and stopped. The old tree stump was covered with a vine and the vine was covered with red berries, hundreds of them.

"Oh," Trixie cried, "how beautiful they are!" She bent toward them. "I'm sure the old tree stump can spare some," she thought, "for Miss Thimble's empty vase." She began filling her basket with pieces of the vine.

Now all the while, Miss Thimble was stting in her parlor beside the empty vase.

"Little vase," Miss Thimble said, "you have not been empty for many a day. You look lonely standing."

Then into the parlor came Trixie, her eyes shining bright.

"Miss Thimble," she cried, "Miss Thimble."

Up went Miss Thimble's hands in surprise when she heard Trixie's voice, and her eyes opened wide. Trixie set the basket in her lap. It was heaped so full that the vine with its red berries clambered down the side.

"For your vase, Miss Thimble," Trixie laughed.

"Oh" and "Ah," cried Miss Thimble and at last, "Bittersweet."

"Bittersweet," Trixie repeated. "I called it Red Jackets."

"A very good name, little Trixie," said Miss Thimble, "for each little berry wears a red jacket very snugly to keep her warm, but listen . . ." Miss Thimble's eyes twinkled, she chuckled softly, "each little berry wears an orange dress beneath her red jacket."

Trixie laughed. "An orange dress beneath her red jacket?" she asked.

"Exactly," Miss Thimble answered, "and because my parlor is warm each little berry will throw off her jacket and show you her orange dress. You will see for yourself before snow flies."

Trixie clapped her hands and cried:

"Red berries, red berries,
Who would ever guess
That beneath your jacket
You wear an orange dress?"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today, we have a quotation on "Truth" by Ralph Waldo Emerson:

"XYZ YJQYZDX KLNOPKX RZ KPS NPTZ RJXY LVA BZCCLR JD: CZX XYZAZ EZ XAVXY EZ-XRZZS VD XRL BLAZFZANLAZ."

A Bit of Division

Divide the number 54 into 4 parts, such that the first increased by 2, the second diminished by 2, the third multiplied by 2, and the fourth divided by 2, will all produce equal results.

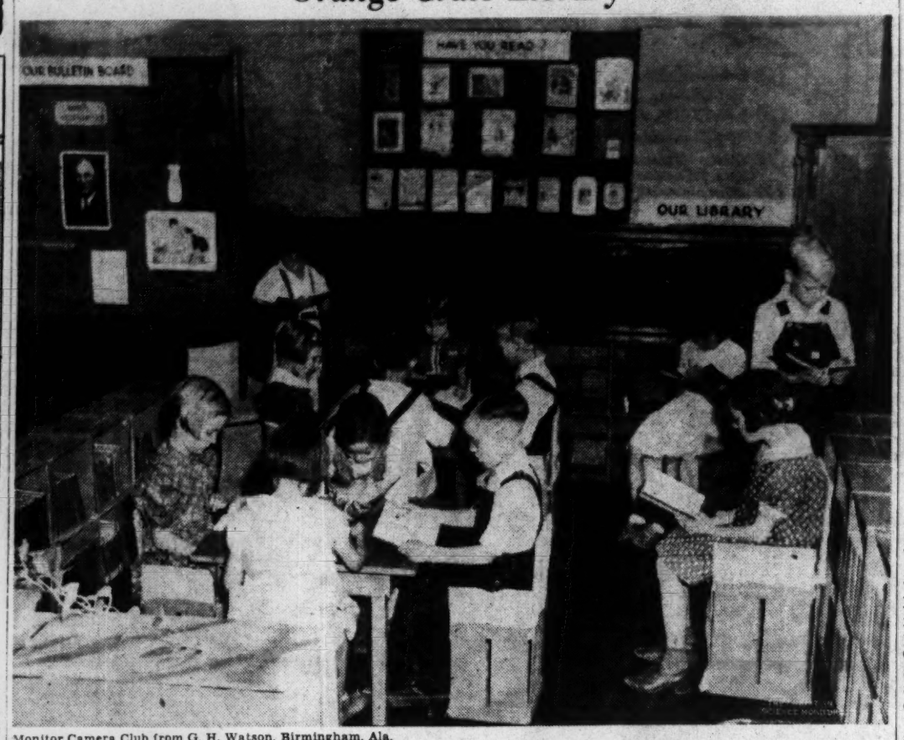
Good Books and Their Authors

We have a Greenville, Fla., reader to thank for sharing this list.

1	Main Street	Chase	
2	Penguin Island	Ludwig	
3	Only Yesterday	Lewis	1
4	The Jungle	Maurois	
5	Napoleon	Barrie	
6	Disraeli	Strachey	
7	Green Light	Allen	
8	Mexico	Sinclair	
9	Little Minister	Douglas	
10	Queen Victoria	France	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

'Orange Crate Library'



Monitor Camera Club from G. H. Watson, Birmingham, Ala.

The Mineral Springs School in Jefferson County, Ala., Had No Money but a Desire for a Library. The Ingenious Use of Orange Crates Solved the Furniture Problem.

In Lighter Vein

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May often be
A lawyer's brief

Needed

"A collapsible porch is a new amenity of life among the trailer dwellers."

"Yes, and now a botanist is at work on a folding geranium."

Aha!

"I wonder why most radio comedians were off the air during the summer?"

"The kind of jokes they tell are too old to expose to high temperatures."

Remarkable

"Isn't it wonderful, Professor? It takes the light of the stars millions and millions of years to reach us, and yet there they are—punctual every night."—Punch ©.

Same Theme

"I see that exhibitors are up in arms over the mediocre quality of Hollywood's recent output."

"It must be the acting and production. There's been no change in plot."—Tit-Bits.

In Luxury

To Be Let. A beautiful flat adjacent to the sea, near bus stand with marble hall, spacious baths, 6 bedrooms, etc.—Adv. in an Indian Paper.

If you have to wait for a bus, you might as well do it in comfort.—Humorist.

Of Course

"What is it that fine feathers make, Tommy?"

"I don't know, teacher."

"Oh, yes, you do know. Now think—fine feathers make fine—"

"I really don't know, teacher."

"Yes, you do, Tommy. It begins with the letter 'b.'"

"Oh, yes—beds, teacher."—Brantford Expositor.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Typewriter Service

For many years men have called regularly at downtown offices with typewriter supplies and offering to clean or repair machines. One young man, knowing that many homes have machines today, goes about the residence district with the same service.

In many homes he either cleans or repairs a machine, or sells new ribbons, oil, or erasers. He leaves his card at places where his services are not needed, and often is called back to do some work.

Now he makes regular trips, and sells new machines as well.—M. R., Boone, Iowa.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: Again a crop of corn is to be planted on the roof of a New York skyscraper. Iowa, where the stuff grows tall, will have to try harder.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The Japanese Army is beginning to suspect that the trip to China was an error in judgment. The weather is bad, the people unfriendly, and the detours terrible.

Daily Anecdote

The Carol Seller

Robert Schumann, the great composer, was possessed of such powers of imagination and resource that he was able to draw his musical ideas from the most unlikely sources, and often in circumstances which, to the lesser artist, would have proved nothing short of disastrous.

One day the great musician was in the midst of composing a lovely melody of richly sentimental quality, when down the road came a strolling carol seller, calling attention to his wares by blowing a pipe upon which he could play but three notes. The servants in Schumann's household were deeply incensed at this noisy interruption of the master's work—but not Schumann. The music of the strolling carol seller seemed to fill him with delight.

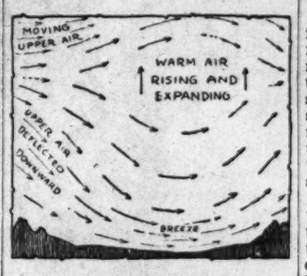
The composer's interest in the itinerant musician was soon explained. His now famous composition, "Humoreske," was played, and in the midst of a short section headed: "Einfach und Zart," a sweetly melodious tune, came a strange interruption—a piping theme accompanied by leaping, whirling semi-quarters. It was the piping carol seller, accompanied by a throng of admiring children! The piper passed, departed into the distance, and when the sounds of his piping had died away the interrupted melody returned.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Breeze So Often Goes Down Soon After Sundown?

In a recent letter, Miss K. S., of Waban, Mass., asks: "Why is it, on hot nights, that whatever breeze there may be earlier in the evening, dies out about midnight and does not start again until around sunrise?"

In order to understand the reasons for the behavior of any particular breeze, it is first necessary to learn



something about the causes of winds in general.

Generally speaking, all winds are due to the same primary cause—differences in temperature. And the greatest single cause of earthly temperature differences is the sun.

It is the common assumption that all winds move horizontally, or at least in a course parallel to the general slope of the terrain. In actuality, however, winds may blow at any angle to the horizon, including straight up and straight down.

For instance, when the surface of a section of the earth is strongly heated by the rays of the sun, the air above it becomes warmed and rises and expands. As the warmed air rises, something must come down to take its place.

In the United States, the prevailing movement of the atmosphere is from west to east, due in part to the rotation of the earth on its axis, although the winds near the earth's surface are so changed and shuffled about by local disturbances that the man on the street may not realize the existence of these prevailing "westerlies" in the upper layers of air.

When the warm air rises, some of this more or less constantly moving upper air is deflected earthward to take its place, bringing with it some of its own velocity, and the result is a breeze.

Ordinarily, the time of maximum breeze corresponds to that of the maximum heating effect of the sun, or early in the afternoon. Then, as there is less and less air rising and expanding from that time on, there is less and less of the flow of upper air deflected, and the least breeze may be expected at the hours farthest from the sun's maximum heat. —W. P. Keasbey.

'A Little Service, Please!'

G. H. Watson, Birmingham, Ala.

An Interesting Insight Into the Methods Adopted by Public Schools in Birmingham, Ala., to Encourage the "Play Store" Instinct in Children.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Beauty Treatment

Los Angeles

Her hair lay soft and pretty about her face, although she was probably the only guest that night who had not made a recent trip to a beauty shop.

Later in casual conversation the hostess remarked of her: "Linda really is wonderful. You know she has lived in both China and Japan, and has former servants there who are suffering cruelly from the want and misery caused by the war.

"It has grieved Linda to know of the plight of these faithful servants and friends. There was a time when she might have sent a large sum to those in distress, and never have missed the money. But things are different with her now, and she has felt keenly her inability to offer aid.

"However, she has decided upon a plan—to have less work done at the beauty parlor, the money thus saved to be sent to her former servants in the Orient. Each month now she starts a small check on its way over the sea to help those who once served her.

"And to me," the hostess added, "her face seems even lovelier than it ever did before. There is an increased inner beauty reflected in her face; the more ordinary, artificial beauty seems quite unnecessary to Linda."

Quotation for Today

THE blessed work of helping the world forward, happily does not wait to be done by perfect men.

—GEORGE ELIOT

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur L. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Status of Meetings Without Quorum

Question: Bylaws require that "fifty per cent of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business." May we (a) hold a special meeting without a quorum for purposes of discussing church building? May we (b) read the minutes for these meetigs at a regular meeting? Or (c) would such a meeting be just irregular proceedings without authority?

Answer: (a) Yes, the members may meet in response to the call, and if a quorum is not present, may give consideration to the subject for which the meeting is called. No formal action may be taken, however, on that subject or any other subject. It may seem helpful to ascertain the "sense of the meeting" on a certain subject. Any such motion would not be binding; and if it involved action, it would have to be ratified at a subsequent meeting when a quorum is present.

(b) No formal minutes would be made save to record the fact that the meeting was called, that it assembled, the fact that a quorum was absent, and the fact of adjournment. These are the only actions permissible at a meeting without a quorum. Such minutes could be read and approved at a later meeting.

(c) They would have no authority to bind the organization to any action. The question points to the advisability of fixing a quorum smaller than the one now required. Experience has indicated that a quorum of one fourth the membership is as large as may be required in the average local organization, and that it provides adequate protection to all interests. Still smaller proportions are frequent.

Odds and Ends

Three-in-One

The eyes of a normal reader take in two or three words at a glance instead of only one.

Luminous Paint

Some of the luminous paint now made has a guaranteed life of eight years.

A Farm on Manhattan

There is only one farm on Manhattan Island, New York. Although only five acres in extent, it is valued at $400,000.

Let's Stay Outside

The United States Weather Bureau in Washington estimates the wind velocity inside a tornado at about 500 miles an hour.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "The highest compact we can make with our fellow is: Let there be truth between us two forevermore."

A Bit of Division: 10, 14, 6, 24.

Good Books and Their Authors: Main Street-Lewis; Penguin Island-France; Only Yesterday-Allen; The Jungle-Sinclair; Napoleon-Ludwig; Disraeli-Maurois; Green Light-Douglas; Mexico-Chase; The Little Minister-Barrie; Queen Victoria-Strachey.

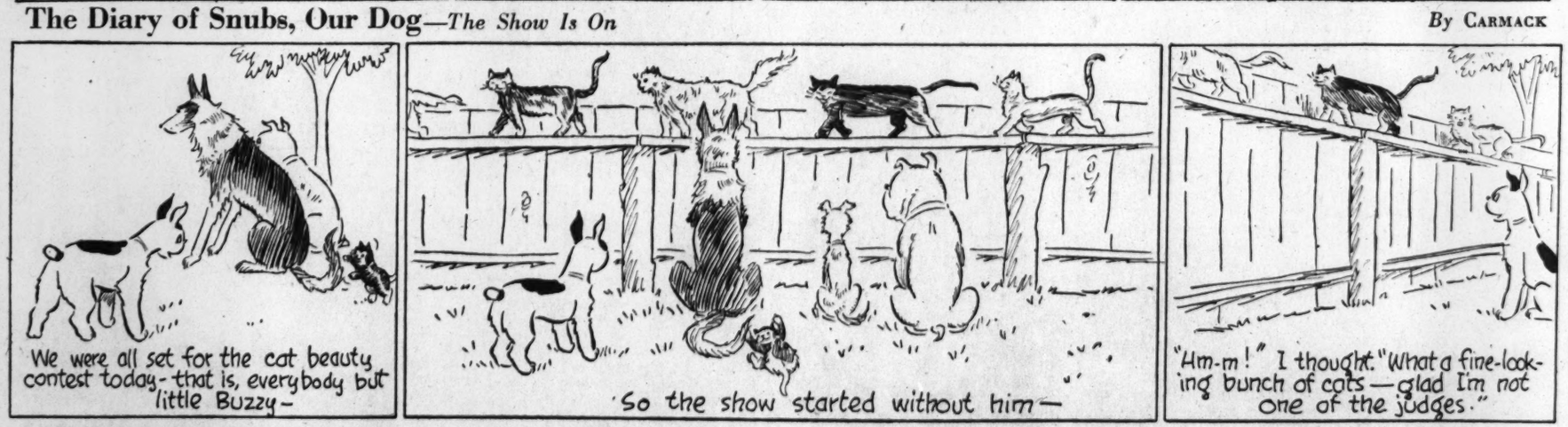
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Now, What's This?*

By LE PELLEY

G'NIGHT, TUBBY... SEE YOU TOMORROW
G'NIGHT — GUESS I'LL WALK DOWN TO THE RIVER
WELL — LOOK WHO'S COMING — WHAT'S HE DOING DOWN HERE ??
I'D NEVER BELIEVE IT IF I DIDN'T SEE IT.... IT'S MARMADUKE ALL RIGHT, BUT LOOK AT HIM !!!
....ER.. HELLO, MARMADUKE
.. ER... HELLO

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Show Is On*

By CARMACK


We were all set for the cat beauty contest today - that is, everybody but little Buzzy -
So the show started without him —
"Hm-m!" I thought. "What a fine-looking bunch of cats — glad I'm not one of the judges."

The Adventures of Waddles—*Good-By, Summer*

By THE HAGERS

TODAY, AS ROUND THE SUN SHE SPINS, THE EARTH ENDS SUMMER; FALL BEGINS.
MY AWNINGS MUST COME DOWN TODAY; PORCH FURNITURE I'LL STORE AWAY.
MY PICNIC BASKET I WON'T NEED; MY GARDEN I WON'T HAVE TO WEED.
BUT I'LL BE BUSY. I'VE JUST THOUGHT ABOUT THE LOAD OF WOOD I BOUGHT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Supporting Justice

WHAT a contrast in the world's response to the two Chamberlain flights! When the British Prime Minister broke precedent by going to Berchtesgaden he was acclaimed by millions who hoped direct contact with the German Chancellor would discover a peace-keeping compromise. Today, although relieved that no general war has broken out, a public which is not happy over the price apparently paid, and does not see it as a compromise, waits glumly for results of the flight to Godesberg.

It is the tendency of mortals to swing unstably from highest hope to deepest despair, to glorify leaders one day and denounce them the next. More perceptive thinking saves itself from extremes and in the present case there is reason to curb unhelpful ire. The crisis is far from past. Dispatches from Germany, France and England alike indicate that France and Britain have by no means completely surrendered.

German opinion is jumping to the conclusion that the Reich is now to have a free hand in all of eastern Europe. And Chancellor Hitler is reported favoring Hungarian and Polish claims which would result in a dismembered and "innocuous" Czechoslovakia. Yet Mr. Chamberlain is reported to have some demands of his own. And manifestly public opinion in Britain and France is in no mood to accept more humiliating terms than those already disclosed. Indeed there are many who hope the British-French plan, which has not yet been officially entrusted to the public, is better than reported.

In any case it is plain that the need is for continued insistence on settlement by reason and justice rather than force or threats of force. A "peace" made on the basis solely of force will be no more just, no more sound or enduring than the last one made on that basis. To onlookers somewhat aloof and who have tried to remain calm the reported arrangement appears chiefly to be dictated by fear and force. And it does seem that Britain and France will have difficulty making a stand anywhere else in eastern Europe on better ground.

Yet at least until the results of Godesberg are known it is wise to reserve judgment. The news from Prague is that the Czechs have not collapsed and have not allowed bitterness or violence to conquer them from within. Theirs is a splendid example which others less harassed might well emulate. For now and at all later times calmness, confidence in and support of justice will do more for sound peace than any amount of despair or denunciation.

Boston on the Job

TO Acting Mayor John E. Kerrigan and assisting city officials goes credit for intelligent, energetic work in clearing Boston streets following the hurricane. Rousing hardware dealers from bed, the officials collected 1,500 axes, 1,000 saws. Cutting through red tape they rounded up from their own employees, welfare recipients, and the WPA, some 17,000 men and 300 trucks. Long before dawn, the work began. By the time the work-day traffic rush started, street car tracks and streets were clear enough for normal flow. Doubtless this example of efficiency is being duplicated throughout New England in removing debris and relieving distress.

Step Toward Economy

MERGING the Boston Transit Department into the city's Public Works Department and into the Street Laying-out Department, as recommended by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, appears to offer an avenue for increased efficiency and economy in city affairs. When the Huntington Avenue subway is completed, Boston's half-century-old underground program will have been carried as far as the changed traffic conditions of today seem to justify. Passage by the City Council of a simple ordinance and repeal by the State Legislature of permission granted the Transit Department years ago to issue certain bonds would accomplish the merger and leave one less spending agency.

Obligations to Animals

WHILE a dog sat on the Mayor's desk in New York the other day and received a medal for saving human lives, in Melbourne, Australia, friends of animals were protesting against sending native bears to the Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco. The long journey across the Pacific was held to involve risking the animals' lives.

"Paddy Reilly" was the eleven-year-old dog hero which received the life-saving badge of the Boy Scouts of America from Acting Mayor Newbold Morris. The Dog Welfare Society of New York also presented to Paddy a special citation for canine bravery. And well might it, for Paddy is credited with saving some forty lives by barking warnings at fires, detecting a gas leak in an apartment and arousing its occupants, and by saving two children and an adult from drowning. From now on Paddy will be the mascot of the New York City Humane Society.

In Australia a chorus of protest was aroused by a proposal to send koalas, native bears, to the American fair as part of an exhibit of wallabies, wombats, ant-eating echidnas and parrots. Objection is raised both because of the desire to protect the koalas, which are becoming scarce as a result of hunting and bushfires, and to prevent the cruelty of travel and confinement. Putting them on exhibition would mean their almost certain doom, it is contended, and they should not be sacrificed to make a holiday for world's fair visitors.

Gratitude of human beings to animals, such as expressed to Paddy, is merited. Even more commendable is universal solicitude and kindness toward all creatures. The Australian animals were to be presented to the San Francisco Zoo after the fair (if they survived), but human beings have as much to gain by the exercise of kindness as by that of curiosity.

Mass Storage in Britain

MR. J. M. KEYNES, noted British economist, would have the British Government go one better than it has already gone in providing for an accumulation of stocks of raw materials in war time. He has a scheme for collecting stocks on a grandiose scale so as to kill two birds with one stone—first to provide war reserves, second, to avoid those peace-time fluctuations in prices which cause recurring trade slumps.

He would have the British Government spend as much as £20,000,000 a year in offering free storage for surpluses of wheat, sugar and other Empire commodities, and perhaps timber and oil from non-Empire countries. From all over the world goods would come pouring into the British Isles contributing to a store which might reach the value of £500,000,000. The owners could sell the stocks when it was advantageous to do so and keep them in store free of cost when it was not.

Thus a glutted market would be avoided when prices were tending to fall, and an ever-ready supply would be there when they were tending to rise. Here would be a great pool of essential commodities helping to keep the price levels steady in peace time, and in war an invaluable reserve available for the Government.

Such a plan, if it produced the result Mr. Keynes hopes for, would obviously not only benefit the British Empire. It would affect price levels everywhere and avert sudden fluctuations.

Nor is it necessary that the contributions should be confined to produce of the British Empire. Other countries could join in so long as no undue strain was put upon the exchanges. This would be a matter for consideration in trade agreements.

There is always a danger that well-conceived plans such as this will be listened to with approval and then pigeonholed by busy authorities. But Sir Arthur Salter's plan for war storage has already been acted upon. The British Government is thinking along these lines, and for that reason Mr. Keynes's ingenious device is likely to receive practical consideration.

Fun on the City Green

IT USED to be the village green that was renowned for its junketing—its fairs, and maypole, and country dances; but in recent years the cities of Britain have begun to rival the green with entertainments amid the dignified setting of their parks. London has been particularly active; and the County Council's program for the recent holiday season included not only the usual bands, but dances, and pierrot shows, and, for the children, conjurers and story-tellers.

It is long since the Londoner might go for amusement "down Vauxhall way," and not much less since Cremorne Gardens ceased to exist; and the city has never had a similar pleasure resort of any eminence from those days, if one excepts that rather different institution, the Open-Air theater in Regent's Park. Only at the seaside could the holiday-maker enjoy an abundance of cheap outdoor entertainment. The beach was almost the last refuge of Pierrot—bereft usually now of his Columbine—and of the Negro minstrel; and there, too, the barn stormtroupers, attacking in the open, were able to capture a place in the sun.

Now, however, it seems that the man who stays at home is getting his share of alfresco gaiety, which is an excellent thing for him, and for Pierrot, Sambo, and all the rest.

A ninety-to-one-hundred-mile-an-hour hurricane swept New England on the day following the close of the primary campaigns. New Englanders now know that there *can* be a wind greater than that set up by political speakers.

Back to Europe?

Book News of the Day

AT THE start of the American Revolution the Continental Congress was unwilling to seek allies in Europe. For a year these pioneer isolationists could not even be persuaded that commercial relations were safe. In 1784 John Adams indorsed the hope of the Swedish Ambassador in London that the people of the United States would "have sense enough to see us in Europe cut each other's throats with philosophical tranquillity." A year later he was complaining that his countrymen were as "aquatic as the tortoises and sea-fowl," and could not be persuaded to become the "happiest people on earth" by cutting themselves off from commerce with the rest of the world.

* * *

What would John Adams say about an America which is tied to the world by a network of commerce both of sea and air, which sits over radio dials listening to the very words of Mussolini and Hitler with anything but philosophical tranquillity, and grabs for the latest extra on the war situation in Europe? The second President might reflect that the Continental Congress had sound instincts. J. Fred Rippy's AMERICA AND THE STRIFE OF EUROPE (University of Chicago Press. $2) tells of America's zigzag progress between the policy of aloofness and the policy of involvement. But it adds to that well-known story a more original history of the influence of European quarrels upon the development of the United States.

Indeed, the expansion theme overweighs the isolation-vs.-involvement story. Mr. Rippy points out that many steps in the growth of the United States were taken at times when Europe was too busy with its own strife to raise effective objection. Thus Britain handed over the country between the Appalachians and Mississippi chiefly to thwart the French, while Napoleon gave up Louisiana because of difficulties with England. A peaceful Europe, he indicates, delayed the extension of American influence to Cuba, Panama and Hawaii.

Today Americans will be amused by projects of the expansionists of 1850 who thought that Mexico, Central America, South America and even England and France might be annexed without "inconvenience or prejudice, allowing them . . . to regulate their local affairs in their own way."

* * *

The author does not attempt to estimate how much of the expansionism was due to commercial interests and how much to the ideal of spreading democracy; he believes both were involved. The same forces which made for expansion make for intervention in European affairs. He says, "Men of ideals follow messiahs; they have always followed them. Men with vested interests will follow them, too, especially when interests and ideals converge. This is the plight of the isolationists."

Apparently he fears that ideals and interests will combine to pull the United States into Europe's struggles, even as they have combined to promote national expansion. Today is a good time to ask whether attention once occupied with westward expansion will now be turned back to Europe.

D. M. R.

Mirror of World Opinion

Think It Over

AT GRAND LEDGE on Sunday, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg stressed a point which many people, who speak lightly of the Constitution, appear to overlook.

"You have just one warrant for religious freedom," Senator Vandenberg declared, and that is "an inviolate Constitution and an inviolate Supreme Court to give it voice. When the spirit of the Constitution dies religious freedom perishes." . . .

The right to worship God, and the right to find consolation and inspiration in the Scriptures, which are the foundation of our moral code, are not sources of personal comfort and solace alone.

They are also the rock upon which our national morals and ethics rest. Where these rights have been suppressed in Europe, national ethics and morals have reverted to paganism. . . .

Contracts are no longer honored, or promises kept, or persons or property respected, or even the common decencies of private or public life observed, where freedom of religion has been suppressed and the will of a human and, therefore, fallible dictator alone must be obeyed.

We have already departed widely from the moral and ethical concepts that in the past gave strength and decency to the life of this nation. . . .

What this nation needs is to get back closer to the God of our fathers.

And in order that the way back may not be blocked, Americans must be prepared to battle against any attempt, through assaults on the Constitution and Supreme Court, to close the door of the church to worshipers, or the Scriptures to those in need of spiritual refreshment, or inspiration, or a strengthening of their conception of right and their determination to defend it.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Lessons

Parrish in Chicago Tribune

A feller used to be able to get his lessons without having to consult the very latest newspaper

Browsing in Manhattan

HOW many people who have spent hour in and hour out—day in and day out—wandering along the banks of the Seine just above Notre Dame, idly picking up one book only to desert it for another more ancient and interesting—how many of these travelers realize that in Manhattan there are two sections where one can have this same peculiar pleasure? There is no parapet to lean on and idly watch the river traffic, nor is the outline of the cathedral with its twin uncompleted towers silhouetted against the sky. But the atmosphere is almost foreign and many languages can be heard.

The larger of these sections begins at Astor Place, or East Eighth Street, and straggles along to the down-town side of Fourteenth at Union Square. On both sides of Fourth Avenue are old book shops where hours can be spent leisurely gathering information and dust, from countless leather, cloth and paper bound sources.

* * *

One never knows when a choice or rare volume might come to hand. Nowadays, however, the chance is slight that a first edition or an autographed copy of a well known writer has slipped through the fingers of the proprietor—for, like the rural owners of antiques, they have become educated to values.

Dealers are constantly on the lookout for first editions or out-of-print copies. Writers who have not wisely but too well bestowed their books on friends and admirers, suddenly awake to the fact that the books are out of print and they have given away their own last copies. Then a frantic appeal goes out to the publisher, who often advertises through the trade mediums or communicates with well-known second hand dealers, asking them to comb the market for these out-of-print books.

* * *

So the collector of first editions usually must pay list prices for his particular hobby, since these books have definite list values which are known far and wide. It is only rarely that one can pick up a valuable volume for very little money, but much information can be gleaned and a great deal of pleasure gained through protracted journeys up and down this street of old books.

During the morning things are slow—the day is young and there is no rush. You can amble from horticulture to harness making, French novels to Latin grammar, with "How to Mix a Salad in the Continental Manner" thrown in. Then as noon draws near, the atmosphere takes on new life—the lunch hour is approaching when hungry seekers for knowledge snatch intellectual food while they munch their luncheon apples; or those who have nothing better to do turn the leaves of old magazines filled with pictures.

Then comes early afternoon and its normal quiet. Once more the books can be leisurely examined. Perhaps a student is seeking a textbook. Old issues of art magazines are pulled out for art students or decorators. Someone thumbs through the portfolio of old prints.

* * *

When in Paris ceaselessly thumbing similar portfolios, I found a lithograph that is still a prized possession. It cost a franc (then around four cents) and has probably been one of my best investments. It is of a peasant girl, with a broad, pleasant peasant face and heavy peasant body, who has a musical instrument like a guitar swung across her shoulder. Her big muscular arms look as though they had often pitched hay as well as held a guitar, and one fancies that this was a summer evening and she was playing for the dancers on the village green.

Along East 59th Street, between Madison and Lexington Avenues, are two blocks where books can be nibbled all day long. Some of these shops carry very fine rare editions, as well as their sidewalk second hand stock, and all of them do a good business.

Their sources are from private estates where large libraries are disposed of, or from individuals who have a few books they wish to sell. Second hand volumes can be purchased for as low as ten cents, with rising prices according to condition and demand.

Since the advent of the radio and moving picture, it is said with alarm in some quarters that the reading public is rapidly diminishing; but one cannot entirely lose heart after visiting these second hand book marts and seeing the ceaseless flow of humanity buying their wares.

E. McD.

Puerto Rican Slum Clearance

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your readers may be interested in knowing that the Federal Government is going to remove a mountain in Puerto Rico.

The project has been developed as a means of creating an urban site within the city limits of San Juan and both the made land and the place where the mountain now stands is to be utilized for low cost housing projects.

I am afraid, however, that the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration will again fail to attain its objective in slum clearance as it has in other low cost housing projects. We have a very fine apartment building in San Juan and near the capital city is Eleanor Roosevelt City. Both were visualized as slum clearance projects, but the type of construction (concrete) is altogether too expensive for occupancy by dwellers in Puerto Rico slums. The San Juan building faces one of the worst slums in the city and it was constructed to move the people resident in this slum area from the tide invaded flats upon which they live. When completed the building was fully occupied, but not a single slum dweller left the Puerta de Tierra section. The rental differential was too great. In the beautiful little city named for the wife of the President the same failure to meet the need of those most needing help is evidenced.

Our slum dweller requires small frame structures that can be rented for a few dollars a month. The PRRA builds durable and attractive concrete bungalows in modernistic style that are, from the slum dweller's standpoint, definitely high hat. We move a mountain, get excellent returns in needed wages paid to workers, but very little of practical value for our money. The Federal agencies devote hundreds of thousands of dollars to essential repairs to old walls, to ancient structures housing soldiers and officers, new streets in the army section, but practically nothing for the very poor people. The Army seems to be able to withdraw PRRA funds almost at will, but regulations are cited to justify refusal to disburse money in the interest of the tourist industry many people visualize as embodying prospects of growing into a business second only in cash returns to sugar.

JULIO VARGAS IGARAVIDEZ

Santurce, P. R.

The Wide Horizon

In the Shadow of Changkufeng

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

TOKYO has been breathing more freely since the order to cease fire was given on the miniature war front around the disputed height of Changkufeng, on the eastern frontier of Manchukuo, near the point where Siberia, Manchukuo and Korea meet. This was a welcome change from the daily bulletins of military activity, including reports of air raids, tank action, hand-to-hand fighting with bayonets and hand grenades which had been appearing in the local newspapers throughout the first ten days of August.

The shadow cast by Changkufeng over Tokyo seems less long and ominous, although it would be premature to suggest that the danger of a major Soviet-Japanese clash, so vividly symbolized by the struggle around the Manchurian hill, has been finally exorcised. There was something eerie about the half-lit streets of Tokyo during those ten days; periodically the whirring sound of airplanes overhead indicated that preparations were being made for the eventuality of mass Soviet air raids against the Japanese capital.

What are the lessons of the miniature undeclared war? While it is difficult to assess all the facts accurately on the basis of information available in the capital of one of the combatants, a few impressions do stand out with a good deal of clarity.

* * *

First of all, the Soviet Union, in contrast to its attitude during the dispute over the Amur River islets in July, 1937, has taken a much more militantly aggressive attitude. Whatever a neutral observer might conclude about the proper ownership of Changkufeng, the Soviet troops committed the first breach of the status quo by occupying and fortifying this hill. And in the fighting which followed the Japanese recapture of the height, the Soviet troops showed themselves more reckless both in the choice of weapons and in the selection of objectives. While the Japanese troops confined themselves to defensive operations, the Soviet airplanes dropped a considerable number of bombs on villages in North Korea, where the ownership of the territory was not in dispute. Japanese reports also mention an extensive use of tanks on the Soviet side, to which there was no reply in kind by the Japanese. Japanese diplomatic efforts aimed at a compromise settlement, while the original Soviet attitude, as stated by Foreign Commissar Litvinoff, was that nothing short of unconditional evacuation of Changkufeng would be acceptable.

The Soviet air raids over Korean territory placed a great strain on the patience of the Japanese Army, which has not been in the habit of turning the other cheek when subjected to a blow. The fact that there were no attacks in reprisal against Soviet towns or villages indicates that the Japanese Army, as well as the civilian authorities, is prepared to go pretty far in avoiding a major conflict which would be especially embarrassing because of Japanese preoccupations in China.

To a certain extent these unpunished air raids mean for Japan a loss of that intangible but very important Oriental asset known as "face." On the other hand, the stubborn defense of the heights around Changkufeng by the Japanese forces against attacks which were supported by great superiority in technical weapons, such as tanks and airplanes, indicates that the Japanese soldier, now as heretofore, is a first-class fighting man. Indeed the miniature war which has just been suspended showed more than one of the features which might be anticipated in a larger struggle between the two countries: a greater abundance of airplanes and mechanized weapons on the Soviet side; notable constancy and firmness under fire on the Japanese side.

* * *

It remains to be seen whether the common-sense agreement to stop shooting which was reached almost at the eleventh hour will be amplified to the point where a reasonable effort at border demarcation can be made or whether the sequel to Changkufeng will be a lull, soon followed by new storms. Such storms are not likely to arise from Japanese initiative.

About the Soviet attitude one can write with less assurance. It is quite conceivable that the border situation is a sort of pawn in the game between Marshal Vassily Bluecher, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Far Eastern Army, and Dictator Joseph Stalin. Future Soviet intentions must remain in doubt so long as it is not clear whether clashes along the border are the result of exigencies of internal politics, of a desire to revindicate prestige at a time when Japan is weakened by the invasion of China, by a desire to make a diversion favorable to China, or by a combination of all these factors.

Behind the Bars

How can they prate of liberty?
How can they quote the scripture page
Who put a thing with wings in jail,
Who place a song-bird in a cage?
How can they smile the way they do
And feign affection for the bird
Put into prison for no crime
Except the crime of being heard?

P. P. S.